THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

TREASON'S TWILIGHT ZONE

AID AND COMFORT to our German enemy assume a peculiarly insidious and subtle form, as we are warned by leading papers in various parts of the country, in the attempts of certain journals to confuse the minds of the American people about our motives in entering the war, and to implant seeds of suspicion and distrust concerning our Allies. This new kind of pro-German propaganda, the St. Louis *Post Dispatch* notes, is found not so much in the German-language press as in certain English-language newspapers in German communities. These papers, as the New York *Commercial* points out, have worked to discourage enlistment, to discredit conscription, and to make the Liberty Loan unpopular. They have tried to twist President Wilson's own words into an admission that we are at war without good cause. They have demanded that we restate our terms of peace, altho Germany, who began the war, refuses to state hers. To quote *The Commercial:* "Their latest effort is to force Congress and the Federal Administration to offer special terms of peace to Germany, which would cause our Allies to distrust our sincerity and would make Germany believe that we do not intend to fight for victory."

The effect of such maneuvers, as President Wilson remarks, is "to weaken the hands of the Government and make the part which the United States is to play in the great struggle for human liberty an inefficient and hesitating part." Commenting on these activities under the heading, "National Sabotage," the Chicago *Herald* says very clearly and strongly:

> "It's about time for the hamstringers that are lurking in the tall grass and the sabotagists who are trying to throw monkey-wrenches into the war machinery to shut off and up or look for unpleasant consequences.
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> "These hidden-handers do not come out in the open, even to the extent of the semitreasonable sentiments of the pro-German Socialists at St. Louis. If they did, it wouldn't be necessary to pay any attention to them. They work in a more insidious way. Under the guise of American citizenship they rise up every now and then, individual or organization of doubtful origin and purpose, to demand why the United States is in the war and what its intentions are. . . . . . .
>
> "Americans are in no mood to tolerate national sabotage of this sort any more than plain and open aid and comfort to the enemy. Every man of common sense knows why we are in the war and what we want to do. We are in it because we were forced into it by outrageous aggressions and because we are determined to make the world safe for American democracy and for other democracies. We are in it to do our best to put Prussian autocracy and militarism either in a strait-jacket or in the grave.
>
> "We are in it to win. To demand that the Government stop every now and then and assure some notoriety-seeking person or organization that its intentions are perfectly honorable is about as foolish and wicked as to ask a man at grips with a robber to justify himself to a casual bystander. Any one making a suggestion of that sort is fairly sure to be an actual or unconscious confederate of the robber.
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> "Criticism of the Government during the war, protests against inefficiency that may be displayed, constructive suggestions that may aid to solve the great problems—all these are in order and will remain so. They are needed, they are patriotic. But attempts to attach the question-mark to what is perfectly plain—to confuse the public mind with the suggestion that the country went into the war blindly and probably doesn't know what it is in there for even now—are traitorous in effect and in most cases treasonable in intention."

Those who ask why we are one of the belligerents, remarks the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "might as well want to know why fire-fighters are among our public servants." Yet President Wilson's own words have been made an excuse for again raising this question. In a speech in Washington on May 12, the President predicted that the present struggle would obliterate not only the last division between the North and South, but would wipe out "any lines, either of race or association, cutting athwart the great body of the nation." And he went on to say:

> "We have gone in with no special grievance of our own, because we have always said that we were the friends and servants of mankind. . . . We go because we believe that the very principles upon which the American Republic was founded are now at stake and must be vindicated."

The phrase "no special grievance of our own" was quoted not only in the press, but in Congress, as an admission that we had "no real grievance against Germany," and Congressmen friendly to the Administration were moved to ask for an explanation. "I meant," replied the President in a letter to Representative Pou, "that our grievance, while entirely sufficient, was the same as that of other neutral nations, perhaps aggravated by the fact that Germany had made us special promises which she had grossly ignored." And in another letter to Representative Heflin he said:

> "It is incomprehensible to me how any frank or honest person

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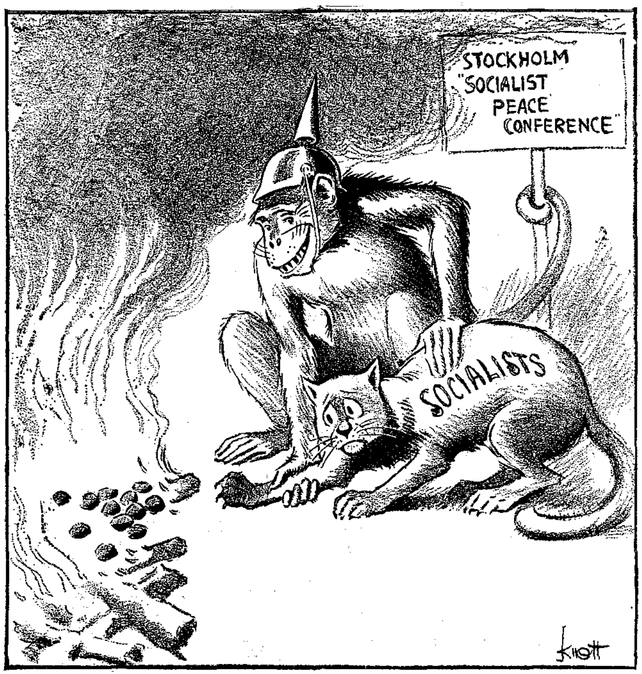
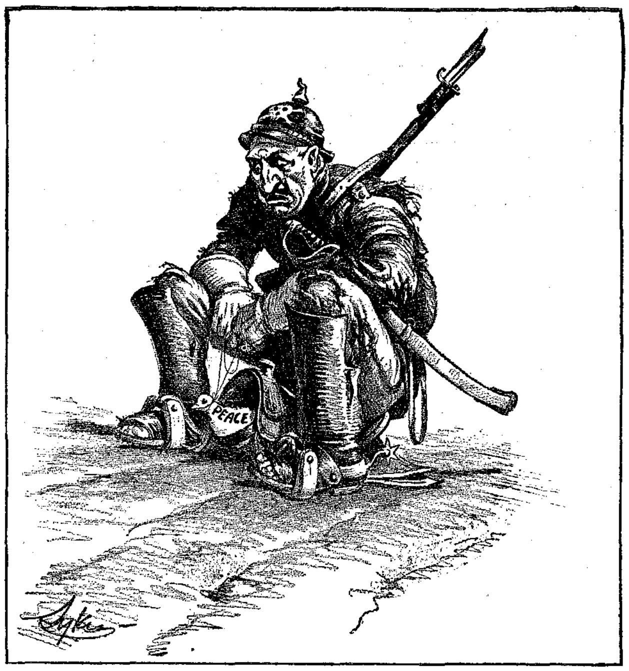


PEACE CHESTNUTS.

—Knott in the Dallas *News.*



VELL, BEGIN! COMMENCE!! GET OOP!!!

—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Evening Ledger.*

USING PEACE AS A WAR-MEASURE.

could doubt or question my position with regard to the war and its objects. . . . . . .

"I can conceive no purpose in seeking to becloud this matter except the purpose of weakening the hands of the Government and making the part which the United States is to play in this great struggle for human liberty an inefficient and hesitating part."

"The men and papers who are laboriously endeavoring to pick flaws in the crushing indictment drawn by this Government against the Prussian autocracy will not make much headway with the American people," predicts the Indianapolis *News*, which continues:

"Never was there a clearer or more righteous cause. This nation has been praised throughout the world for the stand that it has taken—and not only praised, but actively supported. The American people know what they are after, and they are going to get it. Their enemy is the Government that made war on them, that ravaged Belgium, sank the *Lusitania* and scores of other merchant ships, trampled on treaties and that is to-day devastating France—the Government which deliberately began this frightful war. There need be no fear that the American people will be deceived or hoodwinked."

Dispatches state that Mayor Thompson, of Chicago, who opposed the visit of the British and French Commissioners to his city, hesitated for some time before granting permission for the sale of Liberty Bonds in the City Hall. And when A. M. Simons and W. R. Gaylord were expelled from the Socialist party by the Socialist Central Committee of Milwaukee, because they called the antiwar resolutions of the Socialist convention "treasonable," they were taunted with such cries as "Let Simons buy a Liberty Bond and Gaylord train to be a general." And loud applause at a meeting in New York of the "First American Conference for Democracy and Terms of Peace" greeted assertions that America "is in this war to get German colonies for England," that "the only autocracy left in the world is in America," and that "ex-Czar Nicholas should send his crown to Washington." One of the speakers, Victor L. Berger, of Milwaukee, who was refused a passport as American delegate to the Socialist Conference at Stockholm, is thus quoted in part by the New York *Tribune:*

"This war is a morganatic marriage between Wall Street, in New York, and Lombard Street, in London, and the issue is a crop of war-babies which are ready to die any time they hear the peace-cry.

"The trouble with our country is that Congress has abdicated in favor of the rubber stamp. It is so under the thumb of the Administration that it agreed to send Root to Russia to teach the Russians democracy. Yet the only real autocracy left in the world is here in America. Ex-Czar Nicholas should send his crown over to Washington.

"We are going to shoot democracy into the Germans, but what the financial interests want here rather than democracy is a kaiser. Are we going to stay in the war until Morgan and Schwab get their loans paid? Yes; we will stay in until the American people follow in the footsteps of the Russian people."

Another instance of "slander plus sedition" is noted by the New York *Globe*, which cites the recent statement of a New York weekly, that if this country were environed as Germany is now environed, it would use submarines as Germany is using them—that is, would destroy neutral and enemy merchantmen on sight, without examination of their cargoes and without providing for the safety of crews and passengers. Says *The Globe:*

"The Prussian idea that in war anything can be done, that alleged military necessity is an excuse for any act, has been imported into this country by young men who have fallen under German influence. They echo the doctrine that anything can be done—that a nation is above morality. To suppress this heresy both in this country and in the world is one of the objects of the war. The man who does not understand this has something fundamentally the matter with his Americanism. He should do something toward recovering his morality and should not be surprized if his fellow citizens assess him as he deserves to be assessed—namely, as alien in heart and out of sympathy with his country's cause and the world's cause. The war represents a grapple between barbarism and civilization, between the spirit of savagery and the spirit of humanity, and those who are not on the side of civilization and humanity have no legitimate place among us."

Some of our Irish-American papers seem to hope for a simultaneous American victory and British defeat, and might lead one to think that we are at war with England instead of Germany. Thus one of them assures its readers that "we have more to fear from England than from any other European Power," and another, which looks for a real settlement of the Irish question "through England's defeat in the war," gives this version of the Allies' war-program in its Washington correspondence:

"The war is to be kept going, with all its nameless miseries, by the Allies for another year, with the mere handfuls of Americans sent across as precursors and promises. Meanwhile three

> million American youths are to be trained to kill and to die, and a fleet of ships is to be built to carry them to the slaughter. When the ships are ready, transportation in great numbers will begin; the remorseless waves will cover thousands who will be sunk on the way over, but still an army of millions will eventually arrive on the battle-front.
>
> "And as they, brave American boys who ought to be at home creating the wealth of America, as they arrive the English and the French troops will retire; will give up the front to America; will return to their homes to build up the broken strength of France and England, while young America dies by the hundred thousand fighting their battles."

A daily which can see little to admire in our Allies, but appears inclined to endow Germany with a halo, is the Charleston, South Carolina, *American*, a journal less than a year old. "Consistency compels us to observe," it says in one issue, "that German militarism, like German industry, like German agriculture, in fact, like German civilization, differs from that of her rivals only in the superlative degree of its efficiency." This journal, which claims to be "South Carolina's most progressive newspaper," is "tired of reading that the Entente Allies are 'fighting our fight,'" and resents "all this mush and slush about the 'community of interests' between the Allies and the United States." It saw only an act of "sacrilegious hypocrisy" when Balfour placed a wreath on Washington's tomb. "We must do our heroic best," it sneers, "to down militarism and enable some Americans to wear at the Court of St. James's the knee-breeches of the King's approval." It opposes sending American troops to France. It characterizes as "utter nonsense" the President's statement that "the heart of the country is in this war." And in the issue of May 10 it has this to say of "Woodrow Wilson's war":

> "We have called it 'Woodrow Wilson's war'; and so it is. And so history will declare it. We are at war because Mr. Wilson and his close advisers could not bear to see the power of the British Empire destroyed. He loves it, has raved over it, and has surrounded himself with men, some of whom belonged to, and others that worship it. However, as we say, many reasons have been assigned, but not one has appealed to the American people.
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> "Outside of a few Anglomaniacs, munitions-mongers of Wall Street, and the press that is either English in sentiment or owned by Wall Street, the American people are unanimously opposed to war. Post-card referendums have been taken on the subject all over the country and wherever they were taken the result was entirely one-sided. The people voted a big NO on the question of war.
>
> "The remarkable thing is that Congress knew this when, under the lash of the President, it voted for war. It knew it, because many of the members of Congress told it so. For instance, Mr. La Follette got up and read the official returns on several war-referendums taken by him. . . . . . .
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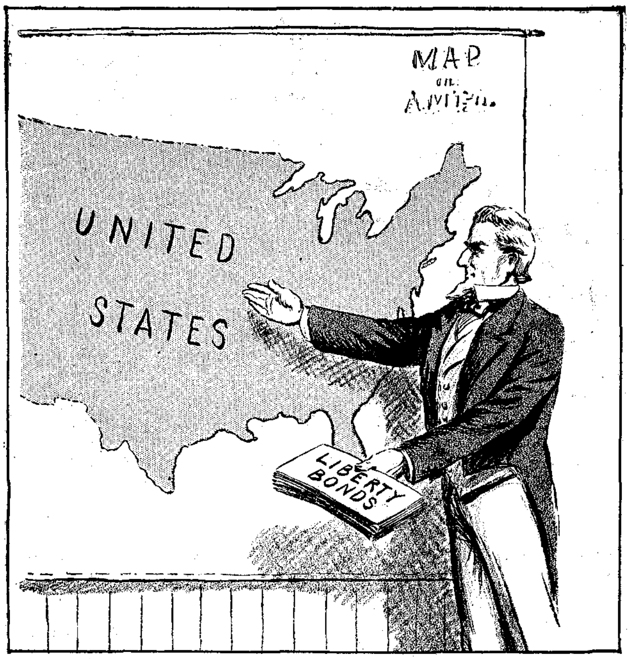
> "Members of Congress took polls of their districts, and without exception they were overwhelmingly against war. In the face of this knowledge Congress voted for war; voted for seven billions to carry it on as the first instalment, voted for conscription of the American people, under which they will be sent like lambs to the bloody trenches in France; Congress rebelling all the time inwardly against it, but voting, nevertheless, because the President forced the measures through.
>
> "Not only were the grounds cut from under his feet, not only was it shown that we had grievances against all the other belligerents prior to and, therefore, greater than against Germany, but that we would not have had any grievance against Germany whatever if we had got redress for the previous grievances against her enemies.
>
> "Nobody knows any better than the President that the American people are opposed to this war. Hence he did not want to leave it to the volunteer system, because he would have had no volunteers. He did not want to have a referendum, because the vote would have been overwhelmingly against war. His own election was universally considered as a victory, not for the Democratic party, but because the people did not want war."

Literary Digest readers are invited to clip and send us any editorial utterances they encounter which seem to them seditious or treasonable. Such clippings should be clearly marked with the name of the paper and the date and place of publication.

OUR PROSPECT OF "BONDS OR BONDAGE"

PATRIOTISM AND THRIFT are two main reasons given by editorial and financial authorities why every household in the country should possess at least one of the 3½ per cent. Liberty Bonds of 1917, but a third and more ominous reason heard in various quarters is the fact that we are facing a case of either "bonds or bondage." As the Omaha *News* puts it, "if our Allies lose this war, if we lose it, Germany is going to make us pay to the nail. She will do this because we are the richest nation on earth; when she is through, we may be the poorest in ready cash." The Chicago *Tribune* marvels that no one seems to reckon with the possibility that before many moons we shall be subscribing not to a Liberty Loan but to a "huge and horrid indemnity." We are reminded that Russia has "slumped," France "confesses exhaustion," England cries "Help!" and "it is a toss-up how the war is coming out." No mere fancy name adorns the Liberty Loan, according to this journal, for it is a fight to the finish, with the odds against us, and we must "pay, pay, pay, either now or later," and, if later, we "pay Germany." We may buy Liberty Bonds or we may refuse to buy Liberty Bonds, observes the Nashville *Tennessean*, but when we refuse to buy Liberty Bonds we begin to invest in "slavery bonds." One means freedom for ourselves and all humanity, the other "means for us the handcuffs that Germany has already imposed upon Belgium and Servia, that it or its ally imposed long ago on Alsace-Lorraine, on Schleswig-Holstein, on Poland and Bohemia, on Bosnia and Herzegovina." High financial experts voice similar opinions, among them Mr. James B. Forgan, president of the Chicago First National Bank, who says "it will cost less to win the war than to lose it." And Mr. Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the New York National City Bank, points to the peril of Russia making a separate peace and thus releasing her food-stores and prisoners to Germany.



"AND THIS IS YOUR SECURITY."
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

In the New York *Evening Post*, Mr. Jacob H. Schiff, of New York, is quoted as saying that it is to be hoped that both large and small investors will, in their own interests, wake up to the importance of the successful placing of the Liberty Loan, for "only thus can it be avoided that still larger income, inheritance, and other taxations that are now proposed will have to be resorted to to produce the huge sums which may be needed to carry on the war." But if the American people promptly absorb the loans the Government may have to issue, there will be no need of extreme taxation, and he is reported as adding that:

> "Moreover, such an opportunity has never been offered to the investor. Here is a 3½ per cent. tax-free bond of the Government of the United States, which, if the war lasts any longer time, may possibly, by reason of its convertibility into any higher rate bond that may be issued, become automatically a 4 or even a 4½ per cent. bond. If the war should be a short one, which is possible and is to be hoped for, the further issue of Government loans is likely to cease abruptly, in which event the Liberty Loan bonds are absolutely certain to go to a considerable premium, a 3½ per cent. fifteen-year bond, on a 3 per cent. basis, being worth 106 per cent. And let it be remembered that 3 per cent. United States bonds have sold at a premium no longer than a few weeks ago."

Every one who can should subscribe for a Liberty Bond according to his ability, says the New York *Journal of Commerce*, because it is a patriotic service and duty, because it is a blow for democracy against autocracy, because it will hasten peace and aid the stern task of crushing militarism, because our basic ideals and those of our Allies are identical, and because we have profited by the war vastly more than any other country and have long enjoyed protection of the Allied fleets and arms, and are consequently obligated morally and materially to furnish generous and vigorous aid promptly. On the point of our war-time profits, it is interesting to note parenthetically that *The Americas*, the monthly organ of the New York National City Bank, says that:

> "Since January 1, 1915, when the disorganization of ocean transportation and international banking communications that followed the outbreak of war was fairly over, and our exportation to Europe and to other parts of the world began to grow, we have sold just short of $10,000,000,000 worth of American products for a little over $2,000,000,000 more than we would have obtained for them at the prices which prevailed a month before the war."

The Chicago *Herald* reports that several banks in that city are using a plan by which anybody and everybody can buy Liberty Bonds on the instalment plan. Under this plan a person who made a first payment of $2.12 on one Saturday, May 19, for instance, and pays $2.85 on each succeeding Saturday will draw ninety-eight cents interest on his money and own a $100 3½ per cent. Liberty Bond on January 12, and this journal gives the following table to show how the plan works out:

Week Ending	*Amt.*	*Week Ending*	*Amt.*
May 19	$2.12	October 6	$2.85
May 26	2.85	October 13	2.85
June 2	2.85	October 20	2.85
June 9	2.85	October 27	2.85
June 16	2.85	November 3	2.85
June 23	2.85	November 10	2.85
June 30	2.85	November 17	2.85
July 7	2.85	November 24	2.85
July 14	2.85	December 1	2.85
July 21	2.85	December 8	2.85
July 28	2.85	December 15	2.85
August 4	2.85	December 22	2.85
August 11	2.85	December 29	2.85
August 18	2.85	January 5	2.85
August 25	2.85	January 12	2.85
September 1	2.85		
September 8	2.85	Payments	$ 99.02
September 15	2.85	Interest	.98
September 22	2.85		
September 29	2.85	Total	$100.00

The St. Louis *Star* commends a plan of the New York Federal Reserve Bank enabling people to buy a Liberty Bond for $10, which is all many who would like to subscribe will be able to contribute. The plan is to issue participating certificates in the sum of $10, and to hold the bond in the bank as security to the holders of the certificate. Thus ten persons would each own one-tenth of a $100-bond and draw one-tenth the interest, because the certificates would bear the same rate of interest as the bond. A certificate, *The Star* adds, should always be worth its face value whenever the holder felt he could not hold it longer. The New York *Sun* points to a way for the purchase of a fifty-dollar bond—one dollar down to be paid at any bank, then nine dollars on June 28, ten dollars on July 30, fifteen dollars on August 15, and the remaining fifteen on August 30. If one can not buy a fifty-dollar bond on these terms, one can save ten dollars, twenty dollars, thirty dollars, or forty dollars. Ten-dollar certificates are to be issued, for five of which a bond will be given, and *The Sun* urges that the start at saving be made at once. A Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* quotes John Skelton Williams, Controller of the Currency, as saying:

> "If any man or woman drawing a salary or wages, or having other income, desires to buy a Liberty Bond, and, having only a portion of the money available, wishes to pay for the bond during the ensuing year as his wages or income permit, he will find the banks in his immediate locality generally willing and glad to accommodate him, as our banks generally are evincing a splendid and commendable patriotism and are working unselfishly for the common good.
>
> "But if any such man or woman in the United States, desiring to invest in this manner in a Liberty Bond, should be refused this accommodation from his or her local bank and will communicate with this office, the Controller of the Currency will give him or her the names of banks which will gladly carry the Liberty Bonds for such a purchaser at a favorable interest rate, and give ample time in which to pay for them."

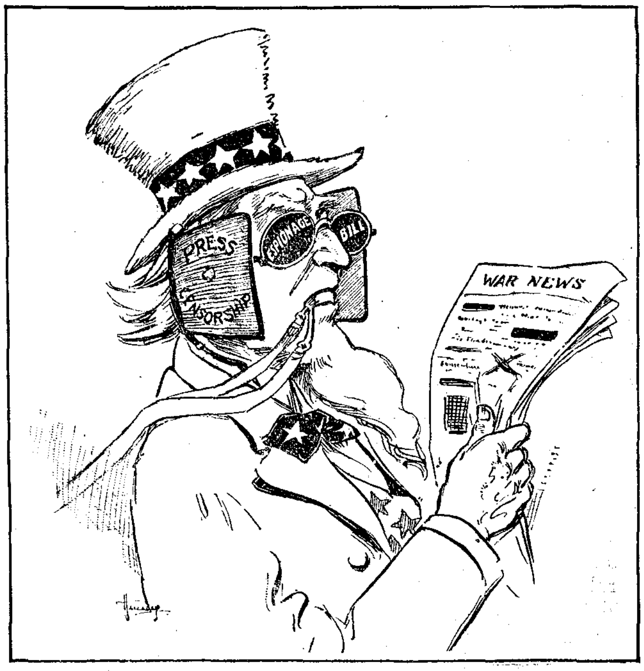
In buying bonds the New York *World* and other journals point out that if the industry of the country is not to be upset, this and every other war-loan must not be taken from past savings, but from current and chiefly small savings. The loan can easily win if confined only to the rich, *The World* says further, but then "only by robbing American industry of that great support which it has from the normal savings of the rich." Yet the loan can win tremendously for stability and progress of industry "if responded to by the great mass of the people who have been careless in thrift and negligent of the future." Similarly, the Boston *Herald* tells of a letter it received from a banker of wide experience, who urges that the people should not withdraw their holdings from savings-banks to purchase Liberty Bonds, because the banks are obliged to keep their money pretty well invested to earn the 4 per cent. interest which they pay, and "if people should draw out their savings to any considerable extent, the banks will have to ask their individual borrowers to pay up as their loans become due on mortgages." The Dallas *Morning News* believes that to subscribe is "an obligation of patriotism which only an absolute lack of means will abate," but points out at the same time that the greatest difficulty will be encountered in arousing men of moderate means, men whose subscriptions will run from $100 to $500. The explanation is that such people have not been accustomed to invest in Government bonds, and *The News* says this is "particularly true of the people of the South and West." The practise of the Government has been to offer bonds exclusively to men of wealth and to financial institutions, with the result that the ordinary citizen considers the rendering of financial aid to the Government "a civic duty that impinges only upon those who are wealthy." The American who declines to help the loan according to his ability is classed as an investment slacker by the Wheeling *Intelligencer* and other journals; the Brooklyn *Eagle* says that "it is a travesty for those who can buy and do not to salute the flag," and the New York *Evening Post* puts the problem to the individual as follows:

> "It is an easy thing to cheer the flag, an easy thing to spout patriotic oratory; under stress of emotion and appeals of recruiting campaigns men will enlist for war-service, industrial, agricultural, or military. But the call for this vast amount of money brings to Americans of every class, as individuals, a demand for something that Americans find much harder. We mean personal self-denial. To you, as an individual, without age-limit or physical examination, or exemption for any reason outside the limits of your own conscience and your own *bona-fide* ability, it brings the first concrete opportunity to show whether your vaunted sympathy with the cause of the Allies and the declared purposes of the conflict with the Prussian autocracy has been only conversational; whether, when the President summoned the American people to the sacrifices and sufferings inseparable from war, he really represented you."

A CENSORSHIP OF OPINION

MUCH CURIOSITY and some apprehension have been exprest in Congress, in the newspapers, and on the street as to the lengths to which the censor would go in using the powers granted to him under a censorship law. Mr. George Creel's recently published "Regulations for the Periodical Press of the United States during the War" have apparently satisfied the curiosity, but they have not entirely quieted the apprehensions. Rather, we find some editors who had formerly supported the Administration's demand for legal censorship beginning to display unmistakable evidences of disquietude. When the Committee on Public Information say that "the only news which we wish to keep from the authorities of Berlin is the kind which would be of tangible help to them in their military operations," the press unanimously applaud. A list of some twenty classes of news matter of obvious interest to the enemy is received with the remark that the editors are quite willing to continue to cooperate voluntarily with the Government in keeping such news quiet. But when Mr. Creel adds in an explanatory section certain notes submitted by the Departments of State, War, and the Navy, editorial hands are thrown up in amazement and protest. Some of the protest is also prophecy that these requests from the Departments will be disregarded, or will end all chances of the enactment of a censorship law, or may even bring discomfiture to the Administration.

Among these objectors, it is interesting to note, are not only such personal organs as Mr. Hearst's New York *American* and such consistent critics of the Administration as the New York *Tribune*, but the stanch pro-Administration New York *World*, and the almost equally friendly Democratic Brooklyn *Eagle*, and the independent and not unfriendly Newark *News* and New York *Evening Post*. Before quoting from some of these papers to show what they consider dangerous tendencies toward suppression of free speech, it is well to call attention to the paragraphs in question. The War Department's warnings against the publication of information regarding troops and experiments and the Navy Department's requests for silence as to ship movements do not arouse such unfavorable comment as do these sentences of Mr. Creel's statement:



NOT THE RIGHT HEAD-GEAR.

—Halladay in the Providence *Journal*.

> "The Department of State considers it dangerous and of service to the enemy to discuss differences of opinion between the Allies and difficulties with neutral countries.
>
> "The protection of information belonging to friendly countries is most important. Submarine warfare news is a case in point. England permits this Government to have full information, but as it is England's policy not to publish details this Government must support that policy.
>
> "Speculation about possible peace is another topic which may possess elements of danger, as peace-reports may be of enemy origin, put out to weaken the combination against Germany.
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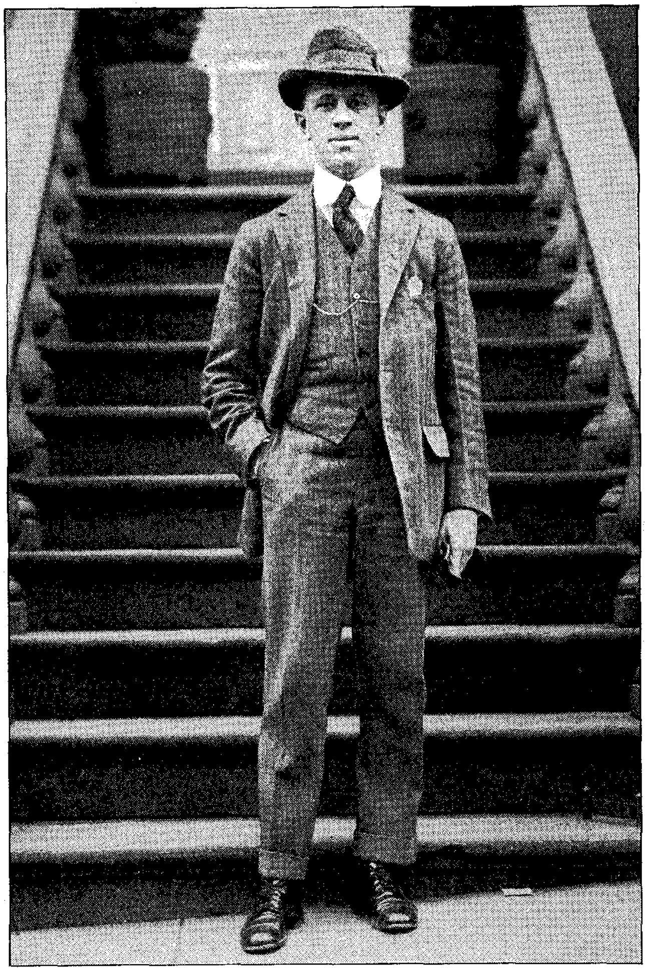
> "Generally speaking, articles likely to prove offensive to any of the Allies or to neutrals would be undesirable."



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OUR PROSPECTIVE CENSOR.

"Censorship and publicity" were named as the two functions of the Government's Committee on Public Information. Mr. George Creel, chosen to head the committee as a "writer of proved courage, ability, and vision," has just taken the people into his confidence by making public the censorship regulations.

These suggestions incline the New York *Evening Post* to wonder if censorship is not "going to the official head and turning it." What, it asks, are some of these barred topics?

> "'Differences of opinion between the Allies and difficulties with neutral countries.' Is it realized what this would rule out? It would prevent intelligent discussion of the situation in Russia. Between her, under her new Government, and her allies there has unquestionably sprung up a 'difference of opinion.' This is notorious. It has stood out in copious dispatches. It is already the subject of diplomatic negotiation. It has been freely written about in the English and French press. But the American press must not even peep about it! Could there be nonsense more arrant?
>
> "Similarly of 'difficulties' with neutrals. Everybody knows what they are. Spain, and Sweden, and Holland, and Denmark, and Norway, and Switzerland are hard put to it by the blockade and the submarines. The question of their supplies—of their being 'rationed' by the Allies—has fairly reverberated in the news passed by the British censor. The American censor would also pass the news, but would prevent any editor from saying what he thought about it. This almost seems as if it were a

> deliberate attempt to make the censorship both hated and absurd.
>
> "Further we read: 'Speculation about possible peace . . . may possess elements of danger, as peace-reports may be of enemy origin, put out to weaken the combination against Germany.' This is Government officials seeing ghosts. Is the new and avowed peace-formula of the Russian Government of enemy origin? And what about the restatement of the American position, which President Wilson has sent, or is to send, to Russia, and which, we are told, will shortly be published? In that there will be at least a hint about 'possible peace': must American newspapers, while allowed to print the facts, be compelled to keep as mum as oysters about them? The thing is preposterous.
>
> "Less important, but still suggestive of official floundering, is the warning about 'submarine warfare news.' To 'publish details' would be against the Government policy. And this was issued almost on the very day when Admiral Lacaze stood up in the French Chamber and told the Deputies everything he knew about the submarines! The whole system of defense against them he set forth with an amount of detail which the American Administration would shrink from as treasonable. The clear-headed and lucid Frenchman said that it was impossible to keep such things secret. He declared that the German Government knew all about French devices, so that it was only a bit of silly pedantry to attempt to make of them a profound mystery. We could wish that some humbug-despising official at Washington would take an equally sensible view."

If differences of opinion exist among the Allies, no good purpose is served, in the opinion of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "by keeping quiet concerning them and fooling the public of the Allied countries. Germany will learn of those differences through her secret agents regardless of whether the newspapers publish or withhold facts." And as for peace-rumors, the Newark *News* thinks that "greater publicity in connection with the analysis and investigation of suspicious reports would be the opposite of playing into German hands." For instance—

> "German moves in promoting the Socialist conference at Stockholm have been exposed by the vigilance of the press. What might not have been the effect if Germany, so far as the American public was concerned, had been allowed to work practically in the dark?"

The Democratic New York *World*, which supported the last censorship clause drafted for the Espionage Bill, thus pays its respects to the State Department's suggestions:

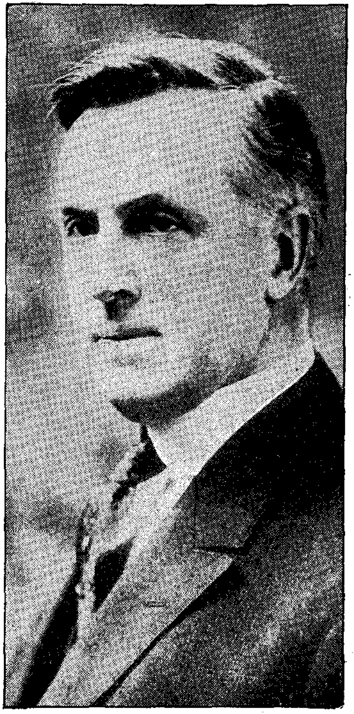
> "Nothing could be more objectionable. Nothing could be more un-American. Nothing could be less in harmony with the spirit of every word the President has spoken on the subject."

The New York *Globe* joins with Mr. Creel and the State Department in the belief "that attacks upon Great Britain are published in this country for the express purpose of helping Germany as well as merely to express an ancient antipathy." It believes that this sort of thing should be discouraged as "prejudicial to the interests of our country." But, *The Globe* continues:

> "There is no clear way of doing this by definite censorship that is not open to objection on other grounds, and better results are likely to be obtained by mere exposure of obvious disloyalty. In his own preliminary statement Mr. Creel effectually disposes of this matter when he says the European belligerents have tried to prevent publications likely to offend their allies, but that his associates agree with him that 'the more full the interally discussion of their mutual problems the better.'"

OUR "WOODEN FLEET" SHRINKS

INSTEAD OF BUILDING A THOUSAND wooden ocean-going cargo-ships to frustrate the *U*-boats by carrying American supplies to our British, French, Russian, and Italian allies, the Federal Shipping Board has decided that its emergency fleet will consist of ships of steel supplemented by a few hundred wooden ships. Congress has appropriated $750,000,000 to carry out this program, contracts for many of the wooden ships have been placed with shipyards on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and offers have been accepted from the United States Steel Corporation and the Lackawanna Steel and Iron Company to turn out for the Government 3,000,000 tons of steel shipping in eighteen months. The wooden-fleet program was announced by William Denman, Chairman of the Shipping Board, on April 5, and while some question immediately arose concerning the practicability of 3,000-ton wooden ships propelled by internal-combustion engines, it was not until nearly two months later that the public learned of any serious modification of this program. Then Maj.-Gen. George W. Goethals, general manager of the Federal corporation whose function is to build ships for the Shipping Board, startled the country by announcing that "birds are still nesting in the trees from which the great wooden fleet was to be made," and "the proposition is simply hopeless." Speaking at the annual dinner of the Iron and Steel Institute in New York, on May 25, he cited the United States Steel Corporation's promise to supply 3,000,000 tons of steel ships in eighteen months, and appealed to his hearers for cooperation.



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OFFICIAL SPONSOR FOR OUR WOODEN WAR-FLEET.

As Chairman of the Federal Shipping Board, Mr. William Denman announced the novel plan to thwart the *U*-boats by building a great fleet of 3,000-ton oil-burning wooden cargo-ships for the transatlantic route.

The thousand leading steel-manufacturers who were present joined in pledging him the backing of every steel-plant in the country. The next day Mr. Denman told the press that—

> "If all the ships that can be built in the next year or eighteen months are built, there would still be need for a thousand wooden ships to make good the deficiency in our merchant tonnage, even tho the German rate of destruction is reduced to half that established in the month of April. I do not know whether a thousand wooden ships can be built in eighteen months. There was a hope exprest that we could, and I have carefully avoided denying the possibility of a realization of this hope. My reason for not denying it is because I do not care to have our German enemies in Berlin receive that amount of comfort."

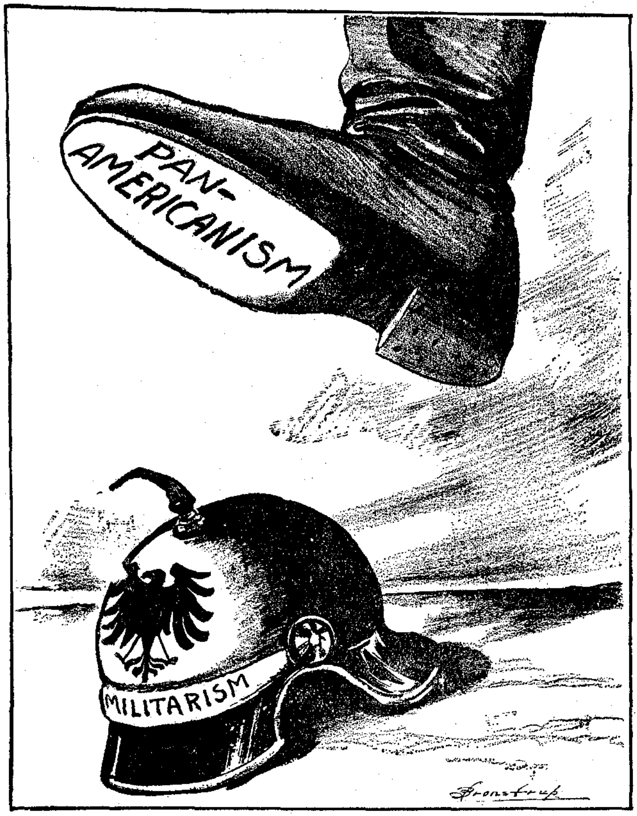
Further light is thrown on the situation by the following Washington dispatch to the New York *Tribune:*

> "A ship which can be torpedoed certainly two and probably three times and still make its way to port without great loss of cargo is the standard ship planned by Major-General Goethals, general manager of the Shipping Corporation. The ships would be about 15,000 tons each, he said, more than 500 feet long, and constructed with water-tight compartments. A ship of this type should develop sufficient speed to run away from a submarine, without sacrificing a disproportionate space to engine- and boiler-room. It could also be built at less cost, or at the rate of $120 a ton, compared with $153 or more for even the 5,000-ton steel ship and about $135 for the wooden ship."

"Contracts for both steel and wooden ships have been let by the Emergency Fleet Corporation," remarks the Newark *News*, "but, in view of General Goethals's attitude and Mr. Denman's statement, there seems to be no doubt as to which side of the program will be favored."

HOW GERMANY HELPS PAN-AMERICA

ALL AMERICA FOR ALL AMERICA is the omen of Brazil's entrance into the war by her revocation of neutrality between Germany and the United States. In recommending the cancelation of the decree, we learn from Rio de Janeiro dispatches, President Braz reminded the Brazilian Congress of "the traditional policy of Brazil, which has always been governed by a complete unity of view with the United States." He stated, moreover, that the sinking of Brazilian merchant ships by German submarines obliges the Government to take measures of defense against them, and as a means of reprisal he suggests "utilization of the German merchantmen interned in Brazilian seaports," tho he excludes the idea of confiscation, "this being repugnant to the spirit of our laws as well as to the general feeling of the country."



INTERPRETING THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

—Bronstrup in the San Francisco *Chronicle*.

How the Brazil press feel toward the United States is indicated in the remark of the Rio de Janeiro *Jornal do Commercio*, which says: "We are alined with and for America," and the *Correio do Manha* concedes that "we have become deliberate collaborators in the American policy." In Chile the Santiago *Diario Illustrado* asserts that Chile will support Brazil in "adopting vigorous measures against Germany," and it adds:

> "Brazil has accused Germany of acts prejudicial to Pan-Americanism. To-day it is Brazil, and to-morrow other nations will make the same charge. For the safeguarding of maritime traffic several nations will offer facilities for the United States warships engaged in this work. Chile will be as friendly to the United States as Brazil and Uruguay."

As to Brazil's war-strength, we have the following statement given to the press by a "high Brazilian consular officer":

> "Her Army on a peace-footing consists of 23,000 regulars and 20,000 first reserves. The police also are semimilitary in character. A law passed in 1907 decreed that all citizens from twenty-one to forty-four years of age would be liable to serve, the term being two years on active service and seven in the first reserve.
>
> "Brazil is divided into thirteen military districts, and every municipality has its national guard. Most cities have their rifle clubs, with uniform and military training.
>
> "Her Navy is manned by some 15,000 men and boasts of some of the most up-to-date vessels of the super-dreadnought type. The largest of these was the *Rio de Janeiro*, which has been sold to another Government since the war started. She carries a crew of 1,100 officers and men and cost about $15,000,000. Her displacement is 27,500 tons, and the main armament was fourteen 12-inch guns, all of them being so placed that they could fire on one broadside. An order for two other battleships of the super-dreadnought class, even larger than the *Rio de Janeiro*, was placed in England, and they were being completed at the outset of the European War. These, however, have been requisitioned for service by the British authorities. The *San Paulo* and the *Minas Geraes*, of 21,000 tons each, are the two other battle-ships in the Navy.
>
> "The mercantile marine has of late years increased to a total of about 200,000 tons, which, now reenforced by the interned German ships, will bring the aggregate available to 500,000 tons.
>
> "The shipping movement in Brazilian ports for the year 1912 were 6,272 foreign ships and 19,961 domestic vessels with a displacement of 26,505,884 tons."

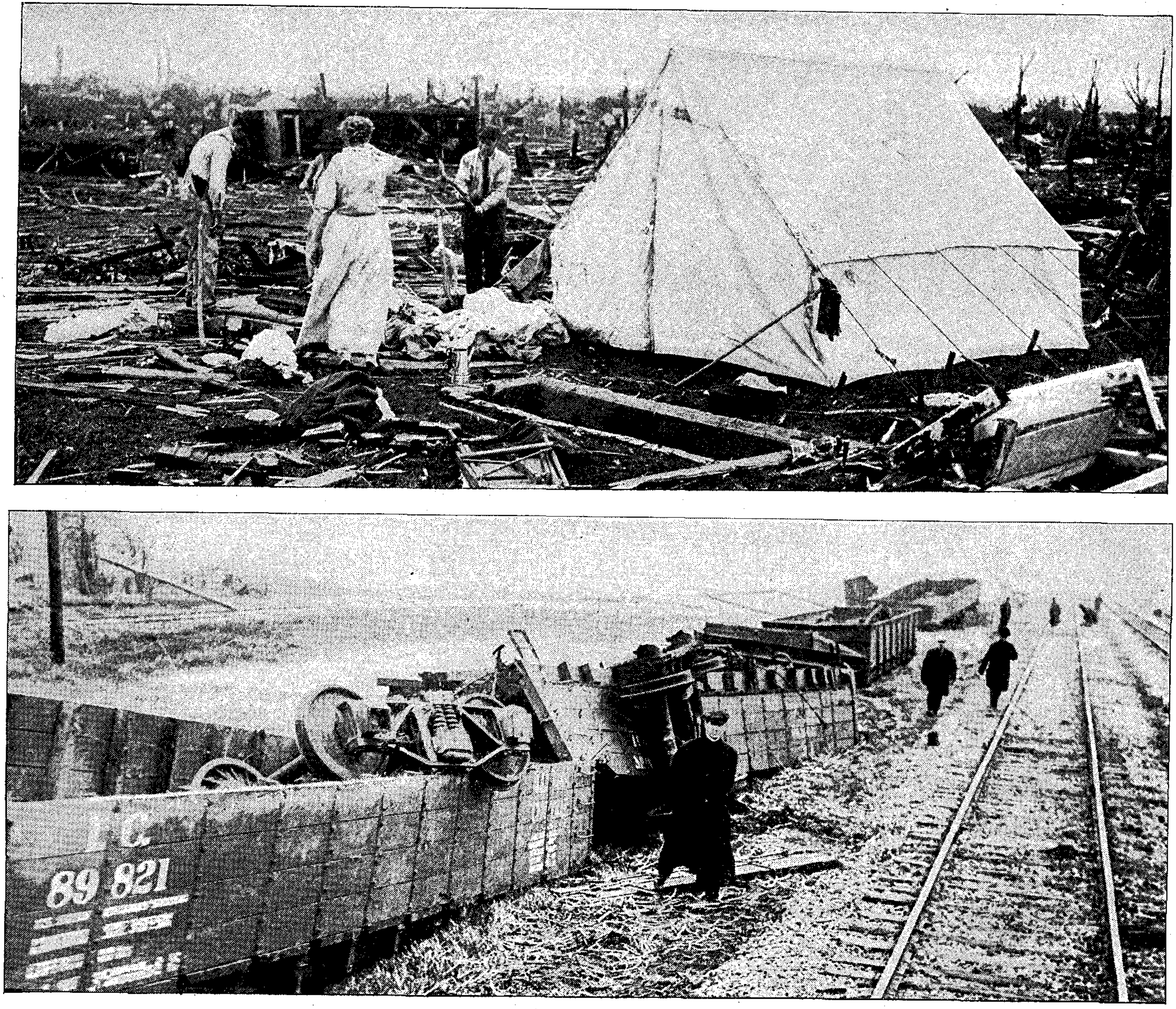
In addition to military and naval aid the New York *Morning Telegraph* reminds us that Brazil can supply for the Allies uncounted millions of pounds of beef, drugs, rubber, coffee, and wheat, and if she fights this journal predicts that she will send an army to Europe to cooperate with the other foes of the Kaiser.

Brazil has the most reason of all the South-American Republics to enter the war, in the view of the St. Louis *Star*, because she has a large German population congested in one of her southern provinces which has always been looked upon by the German rulers as a colony over which they hope some day to exercise political control. This could be done only by force and by violation of the Monroe Doctrine, of course, and the situation contained a perpetual menace of war for both Brazil and the United States. Now the two countries realize that the defeat of Germany in the present war "puts off indefinitely, if not forever, the time when Germany might challenge the power of both in her effort to control her 'colony.'"

Looking forward in an article contributed to the New York *Herald* on "Germans in South America," Prof. Chester Lloyd Jones, of the University of Wisconsin, says it is not safe to assume that German sympathizers will be impotent to cause trouble, for they are prominent in the financial and commercial life of more than one of the South-American countries, and tho what they could do as Germans is negligible, what they could do backed by large German capital invested in these lands is another question in South America as it is in the United States. Editorially *The Herald* claims that Brazil's action is bound to influence the other South American Republics strongly, and it predicts that Argentina and Venezuela will almost certainly follow her lead, for both have had similar provocation. *The Herald* remarks that a general abandonment of neutrality in South America would close all her ports to German raiders should any be at large.

An indication of the feeling of the German press on Brazil's breach with Germany is evident in the remark of the Socialist *Vorwärts*, which says that "as the fruits of whole decades of German pioneer work are now in jeopardy, events in Rio de Janeiro and Lima can not airily be dismissed as bagatelles." The *Frankfurter Zeitung* observes:

> "We are not naive enough to waste words or tears over the ingratitude of the Brazilians for what German *Kultur* has done for them. Better nations than they have taught us not to count upon gratitude. We can hardly imagine that Brazil's example will prove contagious in South America. She is the most populous country there, but has never played a leading rôle. We can not, of course, contemplate the outlook for German settlements in Brazil without anxiety. But it is to be expected that the German residents, in their respect-compelling solidarity, will find the security and the defense necessary to enable them to surmount the conditions which have now drawn even them into the widening circles of the World War."



A HOME-GROWN AMERICAN AIR-RAID THAT OUTDID THE *ZEPPELINS:* A TORNADO'S WORK NEAR CHICAGO.

Villages and farms in Central and Southern States were devastated by a series of tornadoes beginning on May 26. In the eight States of Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Alabama, and Arkansas, more than 300 lives were lost, more than 1,000 persons were injured, while property-losses ran into the millions. These photographs were taken in Illinois, where the damage was greatest. The upper one shows one of the many families who were forced to set up temporary tent-homes amid the ruins of wind-swept houses. The picture below shows the force of the wind at a point some thirty miles from Chicago. These heavy freight-cars were blown bodily from the tracks at the right.

TOPICS IN BRIEF

BLEST is the bond that draws a man closer to his country.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

IRELAND should give support to a king who will hoe potatoes.—*Wall Street Journal.*

HOW Hindenburg must wish he could move the Masurian Lakes to the Western front!—*New York Sun.*

RUSSIA is beginning to understand that a separate peace means separate pieces as far as she is concerned.—*Chicago Herald.*

AS we understand it, a retreat to victory and beating it while the beating is good are so much alike you can't tell 'em apart.—*Macon Telegraph.*

THE Russian soldiers on the Eastern front are beginning to suspect the olive-branch the Germans are holding out is poison-ivy.—*Kansas City Star.*

HERBERT C. HOOVER may be international food-dictator. And probably his mother only expected him to become President.—*Philadelphia North American.*

WHEN Germany first announced that she was waging a war of defense she never thought she'd see the day when the statement would be one of fact.—*Macon Telegraph.*

IN view of Turkey's reported weariness with the war it might be wise for Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg to switch wine-glasses with the Vizier when he visits him in Constantinople this summer.—*Kansas City Star.*

THE Chicago *Tribune* thinks the Kaiser's hurry call for an American dentist was prompted by discovery that his crown is loose, while the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* sees in it belated realization on the Kaiser's part that he has bitten off more than he can chew.—*New York Herald.*

SPAIN appears to be about fed up on innocent bystanding.—*Macon Telegraph.*

WE may solve the food problem by cutting down the waist.—*Sioux City Tribune.*

ENGLAND can safely agree to give Ireland any kind of government the Irish will agree on.—*Florida Times-Union.*

GERMAN air-fleet has raided east England again. Little premature, Wilhelm; the women and children are not yet at the beaches.—*Philadelphia North American.*

GERMANY, according to reports, attaches no importance to our entry into the war; many of our Congressmen seem to feel the same way about it. —*Philadelphia Press.*

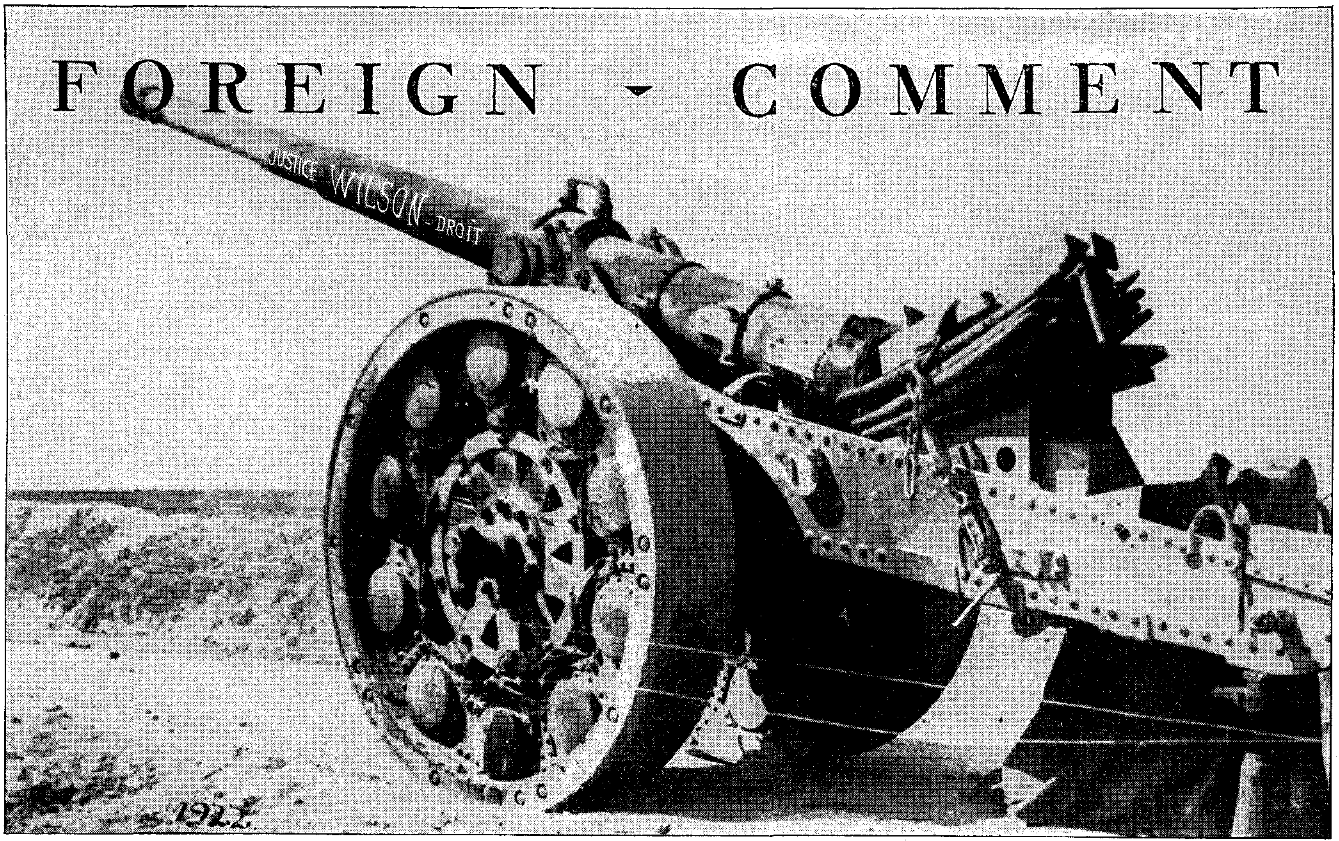
LLOYD GEORGE advises all the Irish factions to get together behind closed doors and decide Home Rule. The man who comes out will write the constitution and be king.—*Chicago Tribune.*

IT is unfortunate for our allies that they couldn't have had the benefit of the seven-billion-dollar loan several years ago, when a billion dollars would have bought something.—*Kansas City Star.*

CONGRESS should direct the War Department to raise the age of dependent children in the registration questions. It is idle to have laws against child labor while considering twelve-year-old children self-supporting. —*St. Louis Globe Democrat.*

THE subscribers to the German war-loans are being told that they will be paid back out of the indemnities the Government expects to collect at the end of the war. This sounds like one of those bets that is to be paid when Mr. Bryan is elected President.—*Kansas City Times.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT



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THE GUNS WELCOME AMERICA.

To the French gunners the President is the embodiment of Justice and Law, and so these words flank his name upon their big guns.

CANADA TO ADOPT THE DRAFT

A LACK OF ENTHUSIASM for the war has checked recruiting in eastern Canada, so that the burden has fallen disproportionately on some provinces, especially in the west. Now America's example, combined with the experience that the Canadian Premier gained in England as a delegate to the Imperial War-Conference, have resulted in Sir Robert Borden's announcement that Canada is to adopt the conscriptive draft along the lines already laid down by the United States. Some grumblings are being heard from papers in eastern Canada, which demand a referendum, and demonstrations have been made by the French-Canadians who have so far been very apathetic to the war and show, by rioting at this moment, that they would prefer to risk their lives fighting the Canadian rather than the German Government. Addressing the Canadian Parliament, the Premier said that the time had come to repair in some manner the wastage of battle:

> "I have had to take these matters into consideration, and I have taken them into consideration. I realize that the responsibility is a serious one, but I do not shrink from it. Therefore it is my duty to announce to the House that early proposals will be made on the part of the Government to provide, by compulsory military enlistment on a selective basis, such reenforcements as may be necessary to maintain the Canadian Army to-day in the field as one of the finest fighting units of the Empire. The number of men required will not be less than 50,000, and will probably be 100,000. These proposals have been formulated in part, and will be presented to the House with the greatest expedition that circumstances will permit. I hope that when they are submitted, all the members of the House will receive them with a full sense of the greatness of the issue involved in this war, with a deep realization of the sacrifice we have already made, of the purpose for which it has been made, and with the firm determination on our part that we will do our duty in this great struggle to the very end, whatever it may be."

This announcement has been, in the main, cordially received by the press of both political parties and the pride of a young nation has been touched. The Montreal *Weekly Witness* writes:

> "The fact that the United States had already adopted this means has made it much easier for Sir Robert Borden, who, having just come back from Britain and a short visit to the Canadian encampment in France, has become thoroughly alive to the necessity of the situation. It was inevitable that sooner or later the Premier must make such an announcement. It would not do to have it said that Canada is the only country which has evaded full responsibility. So we are to have a selective draft."

The Ottawa *Journal-Press*, a Conservative paper, and therefore a supporter of the Premier, is grateful for America's lead:

> "When Congress at Washington passed the Compulsory Military Service Bill a sigh of relief went up in Canada. We all realized from our own experiences with the system of voluntary enlistment that only by selective conscription in some form could the United States rise to its full stature in the war against the Teuton menace, and avoid many pitfalls making for weakness and impotence. During the past few weeks opinion has been crystallizing throughout the country that it was the only alternative if Canada was not to be disgraced in the eyes of the world. We have no hesitation in saying that all over Canada there has been in these recent weeks a striking change in public opinion on the subject. We would not even except Quebec from this assertion."

The Liberal papers, as a whole, indorse Sir Robert Borden's action. For example, the Brantford *Expositor* remarks that "for what is now promised the country will thank God and take courage," while the Hamilton *Times* says:

> "We believe that the country at large will hail with satisfaction the announcement of Sir Robert Borden. We believe the country is ready for it, has been ready for it, has been working for it, and we believe that the great body of young men who will be called up will meet the call with resolution."

But a demand for a referendum comes from some of the Liberal journals. The Saskatoon *Phœnix* asks:

> "Is the Borden Government efficient and representative? Are we willing to give it the power of conscription? Not for a minute."

This cry for a referendum comes with greatest force from the

Province of Quebec, where there seems to be considerable French-Canadian opposition. One of the great French organs of Montreal, *Le Devoir*, is somewhat shrill, and under the caption, "Will He Consult Us?" prints this, heavily boxed, on its front page:

"Everything seems to indicate that the Borden Ministry has, without consulting the people, decided to apply the militia act so as to force young Canadians to enroll for service overseas. In Australia, Mr. Hughes first called for a referendum on conscription. It was defeated. At the elections which have just taken place Mr. Hughes promised that he would not make a call to arms obligatory for overseas until it had been preceded by a new referendum. The Australian people will then have been consulted three times before sending their sons to the front. Here, altho the real term of the mandate of Sir Robert Borden expired on October 10, 1916, our Prime Minister appears not to wish to consult the people on conscription either by election or plebiscite. What is good for the Australians must be bad for Canadians. But since when have our Parliamentarians had the power without consulting us to embark us in an undertaking of which we shall not soon see the end, and of which we must pay all expenses? Sir Robert Borden's promise of 500,000 men he will pay—with our young men."

An influential French paper in Canada, *La Patrie*, of Montreal, however, comes out whole-heartedly for conscription, and the mob broke its windows for saying:

"The Federal Government has taken a very important step in proposing conscription. It was very clear that such an emergency must be introduced because recruiting was not securing results. This inevitable step will be received in Quebec in the same spirit as it is received in the other provinces. All Canadians are of one heart and one desire—to crush German barbarism. Are the Canadian nation and the Province of Quebec ready to go to the utmost limit to carry out this purpose?"

Le Canada, a Montreal Liberal paper which is popularly supposed to be the personal organ of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, says:

"(1) There is no reason for imposing conscription save to fulfil hastily the illusory promise made by Sir Robert Borden off his own bat.

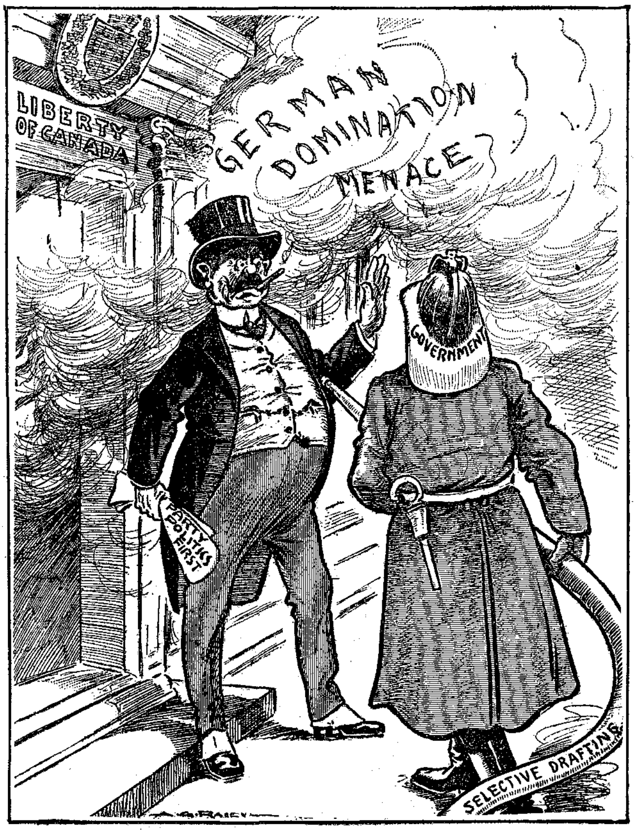
"(2) The gravest economic reasons are in favor of maintaining the voluntary system.

"(3) Neither the Government nor Parliament has any mandate to decide this question.

"The duty of Parliament is clear, it is to submit the question to the people."

Despite the emphatic support of vigorous war-measures given by Mgr. Bruchesi and Mgr. McNeil, the Catholic Archbishops of Montreal and Toronto, there would seem to be some opposition on the part of the clergy. An editorial note in the London (Ont.) *Advertiser* runs:

"Neither the Province of Quebec nor the members of the Catholic Church will be excluded. According to the announcement of Sir Robert Borden, the only meaning that possibly could be drawn from the intimation of his plan would be that all parts of Canada and all creeds, excepting those of the latter which debar adherents from enlistment, will be called upon to serve, as their respective classes are designated and called forth."



POLITICAL INSANITY.

ANTIDRAFT POLITICIAN—"No! We must first take a referendum to see if the people want the fire extinguished and the house saved."

—*Daily Star* (Montreal).

AMERICA ON THE BATTLE-FRONT

THAT DISTINGUISHED AUTHORITY, Field-Marshal von Hindenburg, has kindly informed the *Frankfurter Zeitung* that Germany has no need to worry about the United States, as it will take us "more than a year to organize and train a really large army," and nothing less than that need be considered. This journal is delighted with this pronouncement and tells its readers that it really doesn't matter what America does, for "even if she were to equip a really large army she could never put it into the battle-line." This organ of German high finance argues:

"Will the Americans dare to send such an army across the Atlantic, which is to-day ruled more by our *U*-boats than by the battle-ships and cruisers of the Allies?—by our *U*-boats, which before a year is over will surely have increased both in number and in individual efficiency? But, above all, does President Wilson seriously believe that he can then still rescue the English and the French, who are daily banging their heads so terribly and so unsuccessfully against our Western front?

"Such considerations cause many people to think that America's present preparations are not aimed at us Germans at all; that the whole declaration of war is only a pretext, and that the real object of raising this army is not to fight Germany, but to prepare for a war expected later with Japan. There is, indeed, ground for this supposition, and we ourselves regard it probable that many competent persons in the United States are pressing for military preparedness primarily because of future necessities."

This cynical disregard of America is a feature of the German press just now, and our Minister at Copenhagen, Dr. Maurice Francis Egan, tells the Manchester *Guardian's* correspondent that we have really got to make the enemy understand that we mean business. His remarks cover a wide field, and he confirms the impression of most experienced observers in thinking that the food-problem in Germany is not likely to affect the situation seriously one way or the other. Passing on to consider Germany's opinion of America, he says:

"Any relaxation in America's preparations would only serve to increase the contempt which most Germans occupying positions of power feel for the military pretensions of the United States, which never have been taken seriously by the Junker party. At present, all peace-proposals from Germany mean simply the determination that this tremendously organized and still powerful nation yet holds for gaining her own ends.

"It is believed in German circles, and especially in Berlin, that America's talk of military effectiveness is merely 'bluff.'

"While the German nation will have a constitutional Government perhaps in the not far distant future, there is not the slightest reason for believing that the Hohenzollerns will suffer the same fate as the Czar.

"The German people have been made to believe by their reptile press that victory is simply a question of time, and they are willing to fight and wait for it. Any talk of peace at the present moment in America, therefore, would simply prolong the war and bring our country into the utmost contempt among the very people who would like to profit by it."

Meanwhile Germany's *enfant terrible*, Maximilian Harden, is allowed by the censor, for some occult reason, to tell the people pretty nearly the exact truth in his Berlin *Zukunft*. In a recent number he deals with the American situation as affected by the work of the French and British Missions and writes some sharp things for those who jeer at America and her army:

"America, had she remained neutral, could have amassed incalculable wealth, and it would be an act of criminal self-deception to ignore the fact that President Wilson is to-day the trusted favorite of an overwhelming and ever-increasing majority. Perhaps that cool philosopher, Mr. Balfour, is now at work in Washington on the linking together of America and Great Britain with China and Japan, a *rapprochement* which we have often predicted, and one which may to-morrow include free Russia. The same blind stupidity which compared the British Army to Falstaff's recruits now jeers at America as unable to do anything."

The brilliant editor of the *Zukunft* tells his short-sighted fellow Prussians that if they think that America's entry into the war can be discounted, they had better take another thought:

"The intervention will have the most far-reaching effects if the war does not end before America has completed her preparations. The Western Armies, who hold Bagdad, Mekka, Valona, Göritz, part of the Trentino, Saloniki, and the German Colonies, and who in twelve days in April counted 34,000 prisoners to their credit, do not see before them a future so enshrouded in gloom that it invites them to lay down their arms. The milliards of men who are now hostile to us will not depart humbly to their homes before the gigantic weight of the United States has been thrown into the scale."

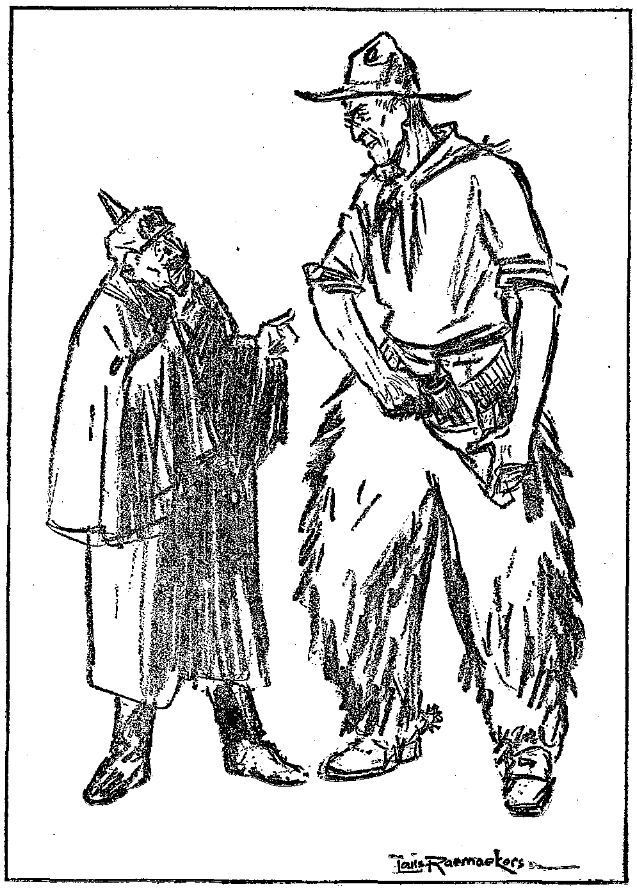
He concludes with some plain-spoken advice:

"What now is our best course? It is a clear recognition of realities, a return to the freedom of dignified criticism, a setting in order of Germany's house, that it may no longer be an abomination in the eyes of the world. Democracy rings us round. The responsibility for the peace which will be concluded must be borne not by one Prince nor by one family, but by the entire nation with unbended neck. Democracy is irresistible, and its help may to-morrow become urgently necessary to princes. Germany's people can only conclude this peace when they have reached a full realization of the facts, and this they must and will do."

ABUSING THE S. O. S.—"All's fair in love and war," says the old proverb, but most civilized people have agreed that both games should be played according to certain established rules. The brave German sailors, however, perhaps consider that they would be acting in a manner derogatory to their *Kultur* if they followed the common herd too closely in observing them. Accordingly they don't, says the Paris *Journal*, which proceeds to record the latest example of Prussian *Gemütlichkeit:*

"Count von Ukner, in command of a German corsair (the armed bark *Seeadler*, reported in the Atlantic a month ago), shot at and sank a French steamer after himself sending out the S.O.S. distress-signal. The French steamer, answering the S.O.S., rushed to the rescue. The details of what happened are given by the captain, who says: 'When we received the S.O.S. from a ship pretending to be the Norwegian vessel *Bergen* I gave orders to rush to the point indicated, at the same time wirelessing that we were coming at full steam. When we made the ship she appeared to be floating normally, but with all lights out. Judge of our surprize when within three lengths of her a search-light was played on us, and the Norwegian flag was lowered and replaced by a German flag.

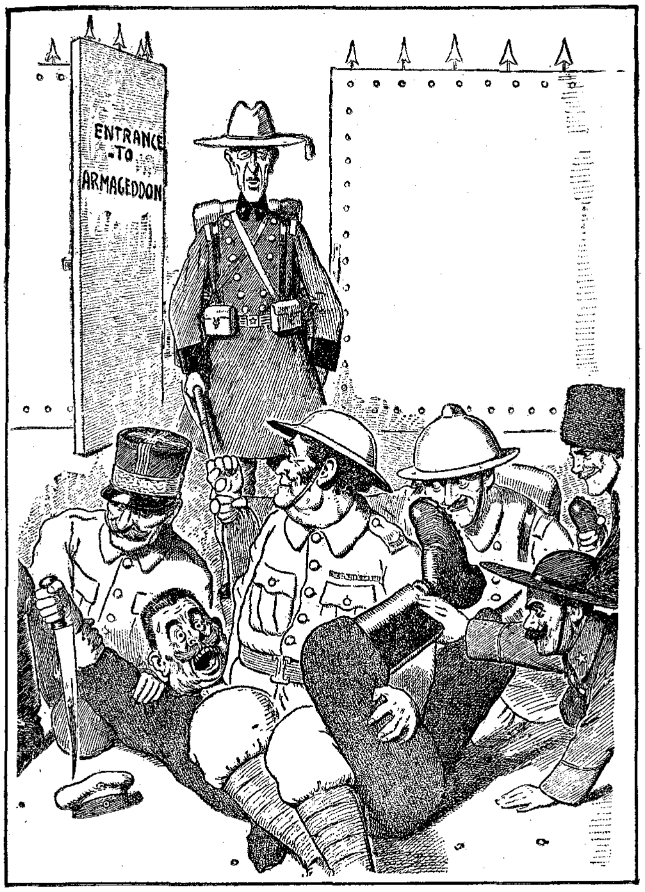
"'Seeing that I had fallen into a trap, I turned about, but a shot had already struck us under the water-line. Three more shells struck us in quick succession. We were so near the corsair that we could hear the officers gibing at us with cries of "*Vive la France!*" We launched out boats, but one was hit and four occupants killed. We sent out an S.O.S. and were soon afterward picked up by a British cruiser, the German ship making off.'"



THE U. S. FOR CONSCRIPTION.

WILLIAM—"Do you mean to say that you are really going to DO something?"

AMERICA—"Yep." —*Land and Water* (London).



THE ELEVENTH-HOUR RECRUIT.

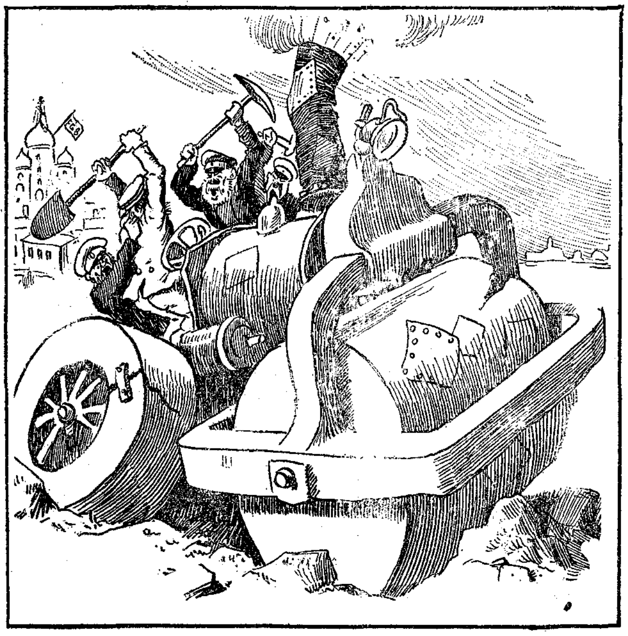
PRESIDENT WILSON—"Say, boys, here I am! Now, what can I do to help?"

JOHN BULL—Well, Woodrow, we are holding the gentleman at all points, but you can help me sit on his bread-basket. Though he is already feeling the pressure pretty severely!" —*Passing Show* (London).

LONDON WELCOMES US WITH A SMILE.

OUR COMMISSION TO RUSSIA

NONE TOO CORDIAL is the welcome given by the Russian press in America to the commission to Russia, headed by Mr. Elihu Root, and the journals here which represent the radical element now dominant in Petrograd are positively hostile. It would be a mistake, perhaps, to judge the feeling of all Russia, or even Petrograd, by the comment of the Russo-American papers published in New York, and the Commission's reception in the Russian capital may, in fact, outdo the most optimistic expectations. The kindest comments come from the New York *Russkoye Slovo*, a journal of very moderate tendencies, which says of Mr. Root that he—



THE RUSSIAN STEAM-ROLLER.

Will it ever work again?

—*Nebelspalter* (Zurich).

> "will come to Russia as the envoy of the great American democracy, which is extending a helping hand to the young Russian Republic. Therefore, independently of his social-political views, which are alien to the leaders of the Russian revolution, Mr. Root . . . is assured a friendly reception in Russia."

The *Russkoye Slovo* is pleased at the inclusion of the Socialist member, Mr. Charles Edward Russell, who will offset "the unacceptability of Mr. Root to the Russian progressive leaders." Mr. Russell and his more liberal colleagues are valuable because:

> "It will be easier for them to come into contact with the Socialist leaders who are now playing a great rôle in Russia. And lastly, their presence may save the American Commission from radically wrong steps in the direction of even friendly intervention in Russian internal affairs. . . . . . .
>
> "Russia is not Mexico or China. Russia needs neither American statesmen nor American reformers. Russian thought is sufficiently rich in this respect. Backward in the industrial and commercial respects, Russia needs American methods, American experts on scientific organization of production, American engineers, and, of course, American capital. She will gratefully accept the good advice and suggestions from her new ally, the United States, in the matter of the conduct of the war. In her foreign policy, too, Russia counts on the generous support for her great transatlantic ally. The American Commission will have great problems to deal with. The solution of Russian internal affairs the Allies and friends of Russia may leave to the Constituent Assembly. . . . Even the remotest attempt at interference with Russian internal affairs would injure the good name of Americans in Russia."

The more radical New York *Russky Golos* is convinced that the Commission is nothing but a blind to secure the "economic enslavement of Russia," and complains that no prominent Russian-American or Pole has been included:

> "President Wilson forgot about the Russians and the Poles who are living in America and who know Russia and her needs. There won't be any of them on the Commission. But there are railroad magnates, money kings, excellent business representatives, not of the laboring America, but of the plundering America.
>
> "This Commission is being sent with the almost exclusive purpose of investigating the natural resources of Russia—her minerals, her oil-fields, her forests, water-power, etc.
>
> "The American Commission is the first step on the road to the economic enslavement of Russia. The Commission will clear a path to Russia and will lay the foundation for the invasion of American capital and business upon the regenerated country. . . . . . ."

The editor concludes:

> "Mr. Root and company will bring with them to Russia big capital, not to help the young Republic, but to enslave it. Upon the shoulders of Russia will be placed the burdens of dollar slavery.
>
> "No, Russia does not need a Commission of capitalists. She needs a Commission of the friendly American laborers and producers."

From the New York *Novy Mir* we should hardly expect a cordial welcome to such representatives of capital as Mr. Root and Mr. Charles R. Crane, but the Socialist organ writes with great bitterness:

> "The Russian people did not invite the American Commission to come to them. The Russian people have no need for it. The American Commission is going to visit not the Russian people but the Russian *bourgeoisie*. It does not know, and does not wish to know, the Russian people. Of what concern are the poor peasants and semistarved workingmen to it? It is even a little afraid of the Russian people. And out of fear it conceals the real purposes of its visit. . . . It assures us, through the lying yellow press, that it is going to Russia not to 'do business,' but to help Russia democratize. . . . What a lie!"

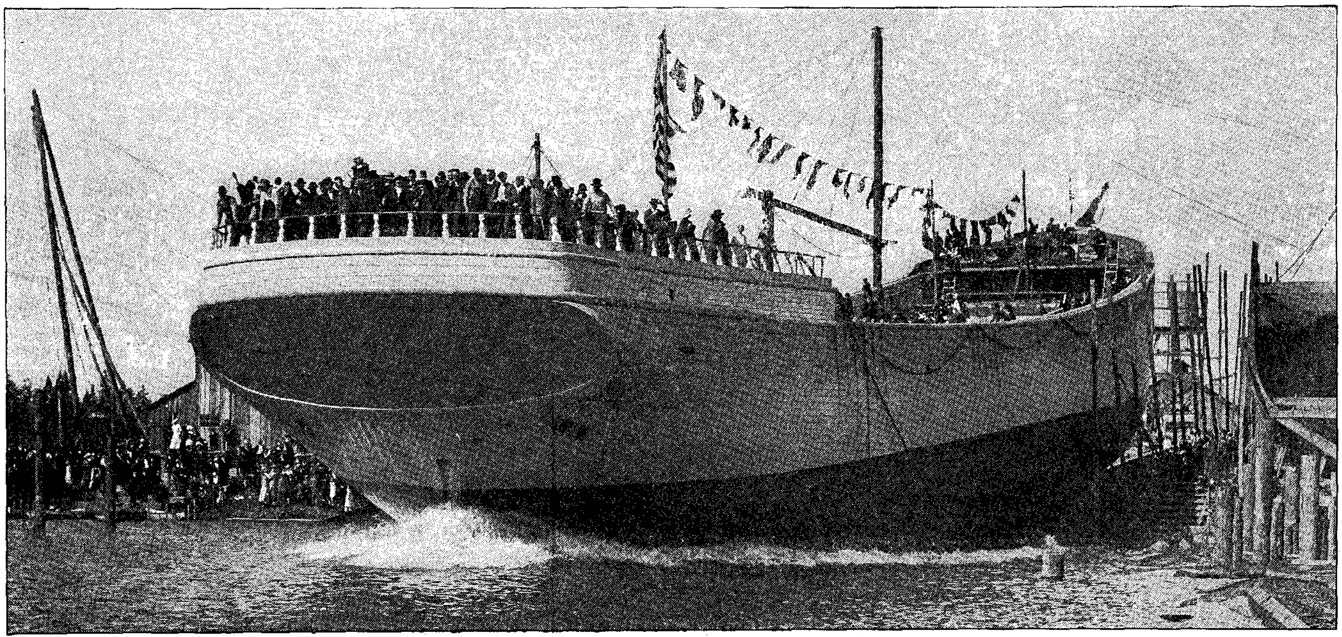
The *Novy Mir* asserts that the Commission will make common cause with the Russian *bourgeoisie* against the workingman:

> "These multimillionaires, led by the Wall Street lawyer Root, will promote in Russia 'ideas of democracy.' They will help Russia democratize! . . . . . .
>
> "The American workingman is conservative; the Russian workingman is revolutionary. The American workingman went through the Gompersonian school; the Russian through the revolutionary school. The Russian workingman demands a control over his Government; the American workingman dances to the tune of politicians. The Russian proletariat hardly will suffer American guardians (he will not suffer his own Russian guardians). . . . The unbidden guests may have to return home in disgrace."

PLAIN WORDS FROM ENGLAND—We are told to get a hustle on and send troops to France. The London *Spectator*, an influential British weekly, thus applies the "hurry up" and does not mince matters when it says:

> "It is America's flag we want, and we say frankly that we are not going to be deterred from saying so by any ridiculous punctilio that it is not our business, or that America will resent such unwarranted interference—in fine, that even, if we do, like so many millions of Englishmen, cherish in our hearts the warmest feeling for America, and an eager desire that our troops and hers should serve shoulder to shoulder, we ought to conceal that feeling as a kind of guilty secret. We do not intend to encourage in any sort of way the amazing belief that what the Americans particularly like to see in the faces of their friends is the stony stare of a silent and frigid politeness. That no doubt is an attitude which John Bull delights in taking whenever he sees a friend and feels shy—the events are well-nigh inseparable; but we may warn our fellow countrymen that, altho it may be an attitude which we are all inclined to exhibit 'with the best intentions,' it is one very easily mistaken for arrogance or indifference by those who do not understand the peculiarities of the British temperament."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION



Illustrations by courtesy of "The Boatman," Portland, Oregon.

LAUNCHING THE *CITY OF PORTLAND.*

This was the first of a fleet of new-type wooden ships being built on the Pacific coast, equipped with internal-combustion oil-engines and a schooner-rig to take advantage of the winds. A picture of the finished ship appears on the next page.

THE RETURN OF THE WOODEN SHIP

THOSE WHO ASSERT that the wooden ships to be built for the Atlantic merchant service are to be considered merely as makeshifts and can never play a part in the rehabilitation of our merchant marine are invited to consider the era of ship-building that had already set in on Puget Sound before the present proposition to construct wooden vessels by the thousand had even been put forward. The first of the ships was launched over a year ago, and it is the opinion of a contributor to *The Standard Oil Bulletin* (San Francisco, April) that she and her successors have broken the way for building large freight-carriers in this country. Says this writer:

"The wooden ship has come back. As an auxiliary, powered with internal combustion oil-burning or Diesel engines, she is fast gaining recognition as a reliable and economical freight-carrier and a worthy competitor of the steel steam-powered vessel which had all but forced her off the seas.

"The shortage of steel and demand for bottoms created directly or indirectly by the war, coupled with a fuller realization of the practicability of the Diesel and semi-Diesel engines in the larger-sized freight-carrying vessels, have led to marked activity in the building of these wooden auxiliary ships, or motor-ships, as they are known. Those who have bemoaned the passing of the wooden ship will find in this new type of vessel a worthy successor to the wooden ships of other days, for, tho she has not perhaps the grace and beauty of the 'clipper' ship, she does have the charm that must always lie in the vessel made of wood, with the added advantage of independence of the winds. She has about her the same smell of the forest, the same elusive spirit that seems to make her a living thing, as tho into her hull had entered the life of the tree; and in the shipyards where she is building to-day are to be found (if one will close his ears to the insistent clangor of the pneumatic hammer and his eyes to the swiftly moving steam-hoist and great crane) the same sights and sounds that were known to our fathers' fathers a half-century and more ago in New England. The demand for the motor-ship has quickened this old industry of wood ship-building into new life, in which rejuvenation no country is more active than our own and no section more productive than that bordering on the Columbia River in Oregon. And nowhere so well as in Portland and vicinity should this new-old industry flourish, for in western Oregon and Washington, and within a comparatively few miles of the city, are standing over four hundred billion feet of Douglas fir, much of it from three to five feet in diameter and 175 to 250 feet in height, yielding an almost inexhaustible supply of a wood ideal for ship-building, because of its light weight, strength, durability, non-shrinking property, and easy workability. Coming in such lengths, splicing is reduced to the minimum.

"As tho it were not enough for one tree to furnish immense timbers for frames, and beautiful strong masts and spars, the stumps of the Douglas fir make the best ships' knees to be had, no small item when it is remembered that several hundred knees are used in one ship for deck-beam supports.

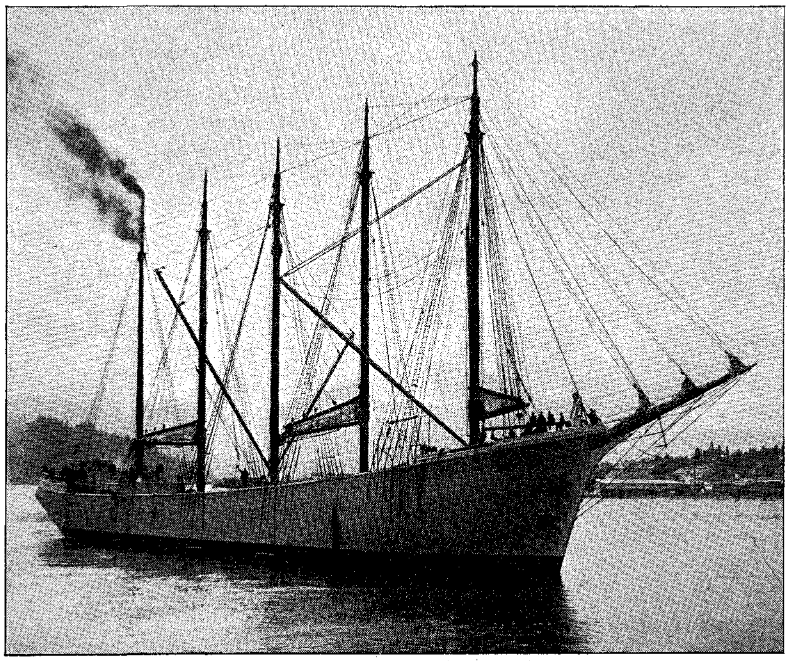
"With this abundance of raw material at hand it is to be expected that the Columbia River cities, with their other fine natural facilities for wood ship-building, should enter largely into the construction of motor-ships and display the remarkable activity which is now to be seen in shipyards, old and new, from Portland to Astoria. The yards are working to capacity, new ways are being put in as fast as possible, and new companies are preparing the ground for ways. There are also, of course, several companies engaged in the building of steel vessels (which industry shows activity equal to that of wood ship-building) that are not mentioned herein. . . . . .

"The *City of Portland* is the mother of motor-ships on the Pacific, having been launched April 8, 1916, after six months' actual construction time, and put into the service of Charles R. McCormick & Company, of San Francisco and Portland. A five-masted auxiliary schooner 278 feet over all, with a beam of 48 feet and hold of 19 feet, she is equipped with twin four-cylinder Bolinder semi-Diesel engines, steam-winches, anchor-hoist, and capstan. A feature of her construction is a steel truss running fore and aft, from keel to deck-beams, designed to give stiffness. Loaded with something over 2,000,000 feet of lumber, she made a very successful maiden voyage to Port Pirie, Australia, showing herself capable of doing better than ten knots, altho for the most part her engines were held down to seven or eight knots. With this speed her average fuel consumption was a little under sixteen barrels per twenty-four hours, and her lubricating-oil consumption low. . . . . . .

"It should be remembered that, inasmuch as many of the above-mentioned motor-ships are being built for foreign interests, this acceleration of ship-building does not mean an equivalent augmentation of our American merchant marine. However, as the way has been broken for the building of large freight-carriers in this country, in spite of the apathy which first greeted the efforts of Diesel-engine enthusiasts, it is to be hoped that before long a larger percentage of the vessels being turned out by the numerous shipyards on the Columbia and elsewhere in the country will sail under the American flag and form a substantial part of an ever-increasing American merchant marine."

THE WAR AND THE DOPE HABIT

THAT THE WAR has resulted in a tremendous and unnecessary increase in the use of habit-forming drugs is the opinion of Mr. Charles B. Towns, of New York, exprest in an interview with a reporter of the New York *Times*. According to Mr. Towns, who is an expert on the phenomena and alleviation of the drug habits, the great need in this country at the present moment is the appointment of a committee to investigate this whole matter, backed up by such appropriation as may be required to protect our soldiers from the insidious evil that is doing its work abroad. Says *The Times:*



NOT ON FIRE.

One mast is of hollow steel and is utilized to carry off smoke and exhaust gases. The launching of this ship is pictured on the preceding page.

"Mr. Towns is going to Washington in a few days with this object in view. He hopes to bring forcefully to the attention of President Wilson certain facts concerning the growth of the drug habit among the troops in Europe, together with the necessity that this country take up this whole subject by commission, because it is so far-reaching, involves so much detail, and affects so many and such varied interests that it would be impossible at this time to introduce in Congress legislation that would meet the case as it should be met."

Why international action is needed Mr. Towns explains as follows:

"I presume you have read in the papers the account of the arrest of some illicit traffickers in habit-forming drugs in which an enormous quantity—$500,000 worth, it is reported—of such drugs was found; and it was also stated that this organization had representatives in foreign countries and was carrying on a wholesale business in such drugs. This is of great interest and confirms my position, namely, that unless this problem is taken up internationally it will be impossible to reach such things, because the present Federal and State laws on the subject are wholly inadequate."

Before any legislation is proposed Mr. Towns believes the subject should be investigated by the Federal Government, and that its findings should be made public and studied as a preliminary to the enactment of any law or amendment to the present law. He says:

"With the united wisdom of Congress applied to the matter there can be no doubt that such an investigation as I have in mind would lay the foundation for Federal legislation that would once and for all solve this monstrous problem. Such action of Congress would mean not only a solution of this subject as far as the Federal Government is concerned; it would mean also a solution for the States. And it would, mind you, establish a legislative, medical, and sociological precedent that would give this country for the first time the primacy it ought to have in asking other countries to join with us once and for all in terminating this evil—an evil which has now become not merely a series of isolated national problems, but a united world-problem."

A sad illustration of the present situation was then given:

"I have recently had a patient in this hospital who had been going through two kinds of battle in France. He won the Victoria Cross. But he also acquired the drug habit. The army hospital made a drug-taker out of him. It has probably done the same for half a million other brave men.

"Before enlisting in the present war, he in South Africa was awarded a South-African Service Medal, and was honorably discharged. He went to France in August, 1914, and was in his first engagement on August 25, 26, 27, and 28, when he was 'gassed.'

"He told me that the physical condition produced by gas was similar to pneumonia in several respects, one being a contraction of the chest, which makes it impossible for the patient to lie down. The patients, himself included, were carried into the hospital, set up against a wall, and immediately placed under the influence of morphin. He said it had been found that morphin was the only thing that would relieve a sufferer from the effects of gas.

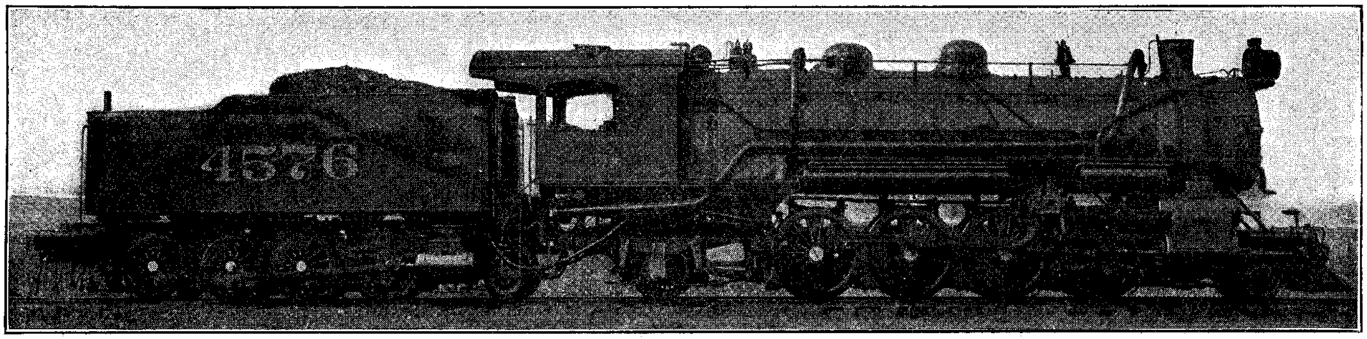
"As soon as the patients were able to help themselves and to use a hypodermic a mixture of this morphin solution was put on a table within their reach, and they were allowed to use it as they felt inclined.

"Now, this soldier was not aware that he was becoming a morphin addict, but in those three months he became one. The treatment followed in his case was the usual one, and, so far as his observations went, each of the gas victims who entered the hospital for treatment left it a confirmed drug-user. . . . . . .

"It is the firm conviction of this man that all those who have been through the war from the first and have been 'gassed' are takers of the drug. . . . . . .

"Now the basic way for the United States or any other country to deal with this question, to go at once and directly to the very root of the whole business, would be to restrict all use of opium to its crude form and to its forms as laudanum and paregoric. This would cut off all pecuniary interest in it, save for supplying it for legitimate medical needs in the crude form, and in its least harmful forms of laudanum and paregoric. Opium is produced only in a few countries—practically none in our own country—and it is only the manufacture of its alkaloids that requires such large outlay of capital in laboratory equipment.

"Where an opiate is indicated there are very few instances in which the required results could not be had from the administration of the crude product. Crude opium is the least harmful form of opium that can be taken, for it contains all of the alkaloids and may be taken either by the mouth or in suppositories. If the traffic in and sale of this drug was reduced to traffic and sale of crude opium, it would not inconvenience the medical profession in its legitimate use of the drug in any



Courtesy of "Railway and Locomotive Engineering," New York.

A LOCOMOTIVE WITH DRIVING-WHEELS UNDER THE TENDER.

This arrangement, designed for use on heavy grades, practically provides an auxiliary engine, using steam from the main locomotive's boiler.

way whatsoever and it would immediately stop this large illicit traffic that has grown out of the habit-forming drug situation. . . . . . .

"Stopping importation is a farce unless at the same time there is a rigid governmental control in those countries that produce or import the drug. The only obstacle to an international understanding is that the producing countries know very well that government regulation would materially lessen the sale of the drug. Within the borders of our own country such a system would simplify rather than complicate present conditions. We have to-day along our frontier and in our ports inspectors trying to stop the illicit traffic in opium, and the money thus spent by our Government would be more than sufficient to handle and distribute all of the drug that is needed for legitimate purposes."

A NOVEL LOCOMOTIVE

THE LATEST THING in locomotives has drivers under the tender as well as under the cab and boiler. This disposition makes it possible to equip a single engine with no less than sixteen driving-wheels. The set of eight, under the tender, has its own pair of cylinders. In fact, the first machines of this type, used on the steep grades of the Southern Railroad in North Carolina, were made by mounting tender-tanks on the machinery of discarded locomotives. Says a writer in *Railway and Locomotive Engineering* (New York, March):

"Between Asheville, N. C., and Hayne, S. C., there lies a stretch of track sixty-nine miles long on the Southern Railroad, of which Mr. J. Hainen is general superintendent of motive power and equipment. . . . This single-track line had been much congested until Mr. Hainen worked out a design of engine which has a much greater tractive power than the type of engine formerly employed. The plan is briefly the mounting of tender-tanks upon the machinery of discarded locomotives. There is a 4 per cent. grade three miles long on this division, and the new engines built by the Southern have to encounter this grade as part of the day's work.

"The first of the new type of duplex engines was put upon the road about a year ago, and it proved to be so satisfactory that seven such locomotives have been turned out of the company's shops at Spencer, N. C. The number of trains has been reduced, tho the total tonnage is considerably greater, and the speed of the train's run has been increased. To effect this satisfactory result it was not necessary to buy new cylinders, wheels, or running-gear. The parts used were taken from scrapped Mogul and Consolidation engines, so that the expense involved was reduced to its lowest terms.

"The scrapped engines furnished the frames, cylinders, wheels, axles, side-rods, and valve-motion complete. By the use of specially designed carriers, the tanks of Mikado tenders were mounted where the boiler of the engines had formerly been. With 7,500 gallons of water and twelve tons of coal the auxiliary engine carries a weight of 176,000 pounds as a maximum, the minimum being about 100,000 pounds."

This duplex engine has a drawing power of 64,000 pounds, as against 46,000 for the single engine formerly used. Steam is carried to the cylinders under the tender by flexible piping. The main or forward engine runs on superheated steam and the rear on either saturated or superheated steam.

MAKING OVER OLD RAILS

IT IS NOT GENERALLY KNOWN that worn rails are now systematically straightened, the worn ends sawed off, and the whole rail restored to service condition. A plant in Illinois where this is done is described in *The Railway Maintenance Engineer* (Chicago, May) by John Reiner. All rails in main-line service, Mr. Reiner thinks, will ordinarily develop defects which necessitate removal and replacement in eight to fourteen years. These defects are battered ends and worn fishings and, in curved track, flange-worn heads on the outside rails and crusht heads on the inside rails. Fully 90 per cent. of these removed rails may be fitted for further service by appropriate treatment, Mr. Reiner assures us. He says in substance:

"There are two methods of reclaiming rails quite generally recognized as being efficient—one is to heat and reroll them, reducing the section and theoretically producing a new rail of the original length but of a ligher section. The other is to assemble the rails at a centrally located point for inspection, classification, straightening, cropping worn ends, and reboring for splice-bars.

"From the writer's observation the process of rerolling rails after a service period is successful in that it prolongs their ultimate life over that of simply cropping battered and worn ends. The process, of course, is much more costly than simply cropping the ends at a home plant, and unless the rerolling plant is in fairly close proximity to the road owning the rails, the cost is prohibitive.

"The desired effect of any method is to get the largest possible return from the rails recovered, either in money or in service, which latter ultimately means money, but the value of which in money can not, for want of data, be so defined in all cases.

"At the plant under the writer's jurisdiction the cost per ton for reclaiming rails during 1915 was $0.49. In the operations of this plant there were reclaimed from scrap condition 2,445 tons of rails, 2,080 tons of which went for ordinary track service and 365 tons for the manufacture of frogs.

"Estimating the salvage value of serviceable rails recovered from scrap at $9 per ton, the operation of this plant shows a clear demonstrable gain of $22,005.

"Rails passing through the reclaiming plant for resawing are pulled broadside on to the straightening machine (a home-made hydraulic press) by a rope and a belt-drive drum handling from eight to twenty rails at one time. After straightening, the rails are pulled broadside on to the saw table or carriage by means of a horizontal air-hoist manipulated by the straightener.

"After removing the rail from the saw-table, the chippers remove the fins or burrs raised by the saws and pass it broadside on to the drills, four of which are in service (two at each end), manned by four men and placed in a staggered position so that four rail-ends are drilled at one time.

"Before the rails pass out of the mill to the sawed stock piles a man applies a template to the head of each rail marked by the sawyers as a main track or second quality rail to classify them according to depth or thickness. The rollers leading out of the mill are manned by four men who distribute the rails and pile them in stock piles, or load them on cars direct, as desired.

"Sorting the rails for condition and uniform thickness of head is of much value in obtaining good track results and economy in maintenance cost. The rails classed as sawed main-track rails are calipered for thickness of head and make as good track joints as new rails if new or unworn joint fastenings are applied. The rails classed as second quality rails are as safe as main-track rails. They are more or less worn, but will give good service in branch-line main track. The ends will match up to an even surface as the heads are calipered the same as the heads of the main-track rails."

THE UNIVERSE IN LITTLE PIECES

DOES OUR SCIENCE, and in particular its mathematical expression, need a radical overhauling in order to fit it to our changing ideas of what the nature of the universe really is? Our present higher mathematics is based on ideas of continuity. The earliest achievement in arithmetic was simple counting—one, two, three—corresponding to the idea of separate units, or pieces. Then we went on to continuous quantity, cutting it up for measurement if we chose, but recognizing that division of this kind is arbitrary and might go on indefinitely. A bushel of apples may be counted as they are; a flat surface, like this page of THE LITERARY DIGEST, must be cut up into square inches or centimeters first, and its substance appears to be absolutely continuous. To deal with quantity of this kind the differential calculus was invented. But now the pendulum of thought swings back, and continuous quantity is giving way again to discontinuous. First we had to admit that apparently continuous matter was really composed of separate units—recognized first as molecules, then as atoms, finally as electrons. Later it was proved that electricity exists also in bits, and now it seems probable that energy itself has some kind of molecular form. The old mathematical tools, we are told by Prof. R. D. Carmichael in an address printed in *Science* (New York, May 18), are not altogether fitted to deal with such a discontinuous affair as the universe now appears to be. The old calculus must be made over, and mathematicians in Sweden and France, as well as Professor Carmichael himself in the United States, are busy remolding it more nearly to their hearts' desire. The result may be, Professor Carmichael hopes, that we will in time attain to some kind of expression of "the substructure of the universe," which at present we grasp at in vain. To quote and condense:

"Until recently it was customary to assume that nature is essentially continuous in her manifestations. As long as we proceed on that hypothesis the infinitesimal calculus is the natural tool to be employed in the investigation of phenomena.

"But in the early years of the present century the world of scientific thought has been unexpectedly confronted with a new situation of a rather astonishing sort. Our unquestioning assumption of the continuity of nature appears now not to have been well founded; and much of the development of theory which has been based on it is consequently perhaps to be regarded as only a rough and unsatisfactory first approximation. If certain apparent discontinuities in nature turn out to be real (and it looks now as if they must), then the differential equation will probably lose its place as the most important tool of applied mathematics.

"This situation has been contemplated with uneasiness in certain quarters. To some natural scientists it has seemed like the loss of our moorings. To some mathematicians it has appeared in the light of greatly lessening the importance of many investigations, difficult and prolonged. But we might as well make up our minds to the situation. It seems almost certain that electricity is done up in pellets, to which we have given the name of electrons. That heat comes in *quanta* also seems probable. In fact, it is not unlikely that we are on the verge of interpreting everything in nature as essentially discontinuous; and it would perhaps be no surprize to us now to find that even energy itself is not unlimitedly divisible, but exists, so to speak, in granules which can not be separated into component parts.

"A few years ago such a paragraph as the foregoing would have been thought a piece of nonsense and to be not entitled to consideration; now the author is more likely to be charged with repeating something which already has been heard to the point of weariness.

"In view of so sweeping and fundamental changes in our outlook, what is going to happen to the existent body of applied mathematics? Simply this, if these new ideas gain currency: that which before had been considered a very close approximation to facts will now be treated as giving only a coarse first approximation; and we shall set about the task of finding means of studying phenomena more exactly in consonance with the new underlying ideas.

"You will probably be disposed to ask in what direction we shall turn now to find the requisite mathematical tools and when we can expect to have them ready for use. It may be answered that the mathematician was beforehand with a partially developed tool which will probably serve the purpose. When these new ideas in physics were just coming to the front a few young mathematicians independently of one another, and apparently without knowledge of these movements in physics, were engaged in the study of certain mathematical problems having to do with a thing which will probably turn out to be a suitable tool for the investigation of discrete phenomena. The equations which are thus brought to a new position of importance are the so-called difference equations.

"So far no exposition of the modern theory of difference equations exists in the literature; the results are to be found only in the original memoirs.

"Before concluding my remarks I wish to speak briefly of a different sort of conception or expectation which has arisen in some quarters and having to do with a more fundamental and far-reaching use of mathematics than any yet made. It is connected with the fact that every branch of physics gives rise to an application of mathematics and the consequent feeling that there must be a deep underlying reason for this, and a consequent close relation of phenomena, which probably makes them capable of an explanation from a single point of view consistently maintained.

"If there is a 'hypothetical substructure of the universe, uniform under all the diverse phenomena,' it would appear that there must be some means of ascertaining what it is and of giving to it a mathematical expression and body. At any rate, the expectation of such a thing has arisen; let us hope that the event will show that the anticipation is well grounded in the nature of things."

RAILWAY JOBS FOR OUR WOMEN—That women will become employees of the railroads in this country by the thousands before the war is over is predicted by *The Traffic World* (Chicago, May 12). Thousands are working for the railroads in Canada and England. One of the details of the "Hindenburg plan" was to mobilize 1,000,000 German women to treble the production of ammunition and ordnance supplies. This mobilization was actually begun late last fall. Says the paper named above:

"So far as known, Miss Kate V. Paca, of Baltimore, will have the distinction of being the first woman in the country to become connected with the actual operation of trains. The Baltimore & Ohio on May 6 accepted her to become a car-inspector, and probably by this time she is tapping wheels with a hammer to find out, from the sound emitted, whether any are defective. In making her application to the company she said she believed her business of selling real estate would be slow in Baltimore during the coming summer. Therefore she decided to ask for work on the railroad, because she had read much about women taking the places of men in Europe. She exprest the belief that men would respect her as much in overalls as in skirts.

"At the time she was hired the Baltimore & Ohio had 2,000 women in its employ, but not at work which is generally done by men. Four women were employed at the time at Wheeling as crossing protectors and two at the shops at Lorain, Ohio, as mechanics, but they are not so directly concerned in the operation of trains as Miss Paca will be.

"In Canada women have been painting cars, and doing other work within their physical limitations. That fact was brought out at the time the Commission held its hearing on the application of the carriers for an extension of time in which to equip their cars under the safety appliance act. Necessity of earning a living, it is believed, will force many more women to seek employment of that kind."

USES FOR OLD SLEEPING-CARS

"WHAT BECOMES of the discarded sleeping-cars?" asks a writer in *The American Lumberman* (Chicago). Some time ago, he goes on to say, at an Interstate Commerce hearing in Chicago, the auditor of a railroad was testifying as to a certain passenger equipment bought before the newer classified accounts were established, and he could not state just where this equipment was being used at the time. A commuter over the road's Chicago suburban system was heard to remark *sotto voce:* "I know—it is all in the suburban service." The writer hastens to apply his anecdote to the subject in hand:

"There are some who have had experience in night-traveling upon some of the second-class railroad lines who may think they know the answer to the question that is here used as a title. Their surmise, however, is not entirely correct. Many old wooden sleeping-cars have been dropt from service by replacement with steel equipment during recent years, and such cars are sold at a nominal price, somewhat less, probably, than the value of the scrap-iron in them. One railroad recently bought seven such old Pullman sleeping-cars at $500 apiece, and is using them as house-cars for carpenter and bridge-repair gangs. The men's wash-room is converted into a kitchen and two sections of berths are torn out to provide room for the dining-table, leaving the rest of the car for sleeping purposes. It might be well to investigate the possibilities in this direction for logging-camp use."

At least one college uses old sleepers for dormitories, as we are told by Robert H. Moulton, in *The Christian Endeavor World* (Boston). Says Mr. Moulton:

"If you want to know all the comforts of travel in a modern Pullman sleeper, minus the attendant annoyances of insistent porters in search of tips, the rumble of iron wheels, flying cinders, and a twenty-minute stop for meals, go to Carlinville, Ill., and enroll as a student at Blackburn College. The chances are you will be assigned to quarters in one of the college's two sleeping-car dormitories, which are at once unique and practicable. . . . If you are anything at all like the other students at Blackburn who have lived in the cars, you will find not only real comfort, but vast enjoyment in this novel scheme, which promises to solve the question of what is to be done with discarded sleeping-cars.

"Not that the two coaches reposing on the campus at Blackburn are antiquated in any respect. As a matter of fact they are thoroughly up to date, but, having seen several years' continuous service on the railroads, were not considered strong enough for further regular passenger-traffic. They were accordingly relegated to the Pullman Company's barns, until Dr. William M. Hudson, the president of the college, came along and saw in them very homelike quarters for some of his boys and girls.

"Transferring the coaches to the college campus was not a difficult matter, inasmuch as a branch of the railroad running to Carlinville passes by the college. They were first removed from their trucks by a railroad wrecking-derrick, then hauled to permanent locations on the college campus; brick foundations were built under them; sewage and electric-light connections were made; and a system of hot-water heating was installed.

"With these arrangements completed, the boys and girls moved into the cars, and proceeded to be at home. One coach contains forty upper and lower berths, two drawing-rooms, two wash-rooms, closets, etc., and is occupied by men students, while the other coach, which has in addition to these facilities a large observation-room and platform, has been given over to the young women. The girls soon had their observation-room transformed into a living-room and study-room, and in pleasant weather use the platform as a veranda.

"In a very short time both the boys and the girls become proficient in the art of making up the berths, and they have become so enamored with the new order of things that it is probable none of them will want to move back to the regular dormitory buildings, even if room in them should become available. In winter the cars are as comfortable as a steam-heated building, while the numerous windows provide even better light and ventilation than are usually found in the latter."

By courtesy of "The Christian Endeavor World," Boston.

A PULLMAN-SLEEPER DORMITORY AND A FEW OF ITS TENANTS.

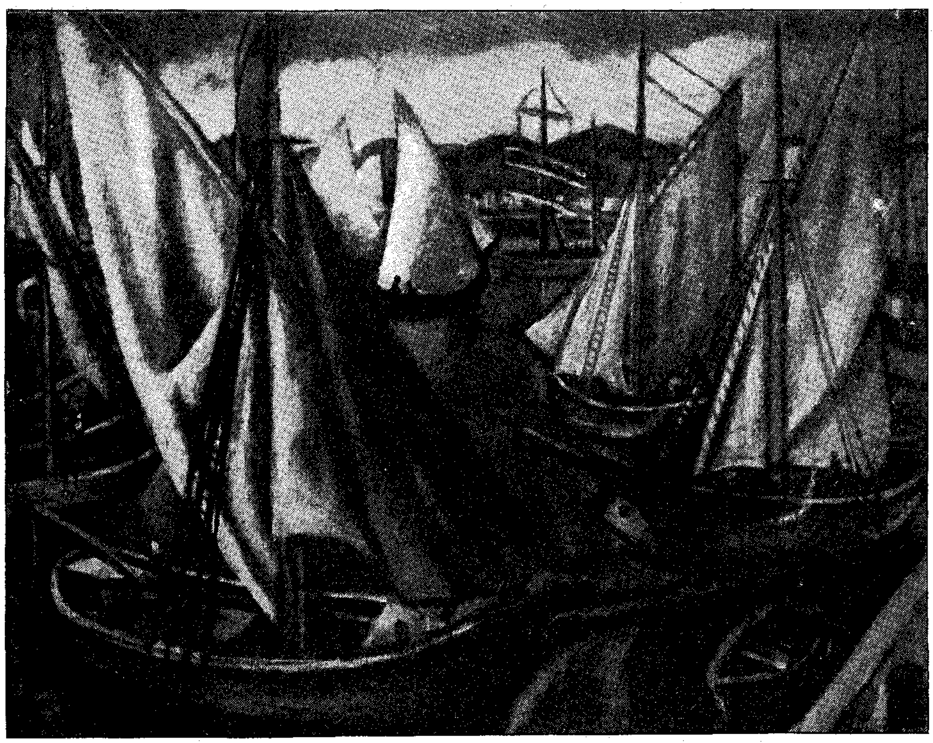
REPAIRING INTERNED SHIPS—Chairman William Denman, of the Shipping Board, has announced that a detailed survey of each of the seventy-one German and Austrian ships interned in the United States has been made, disclosing the damage done each; that draftsmen have prepared drawings from which the impaired or destroyed parts of the machinery can be fashioned, and that the necessary repair work is being rushed under the supervision of marine architects in private shipping-yards. Said Mr. Denman, as quoted in *The Railway Review* (Chicago):

"Immediately after the removal of the crews from the interned vessels the Shipping Board undertook to repair them. It organized a committee of experts, including Frank S. Martin, of New York, and Stephenson Taylor, chairman of the American Bureau of Shipping. The committee directed a survey of each ship. It was found that many important parts of the machinery had been destroyed or thrown overboard—parts that connected the power with the propelling mechanism. Draftsmen were engaged to draw designs for the missing machinery, and repairs are being made in American factories. Many of the interned ships were constructed in British yards. The British authorities are furnishing us with the original plans. Within five months the most seriously damaged of the ships will be ready to put to sea. The smaller ships will be prepared for commission in a much shorter time."

LETTERS - AND - ART

AN ART EXHIBITION WITH A PUNCH

IN THE "BIG EXHIBITION" there is an important element of psychology. This is the idea and justification of the recent New York exhibition held by the Society of Independent Artists, as it presented itself to the mind of its president, Mr. W. J. Glackens. "The public in this country takes more interest in a big show, and so the big show carries its own advertising. Such an exhibition once a year is looked forward to; it attracts attention, and takes its place as an event." The facts certainly justify this observation of the Society's president. Crowds went to see the 1,700 exhibits held in the biggest available place in New York—the Grand Central Palace. No favoritism could be charged, for there were no jury or prizes, and the exhibits were arranged alphabetically by the name of the donor. The chance for the big drum is even more fully extolled. "The public as a whole will not look into any small venture," says Mr. Glackens, "but anything stupendous brings out the curiosity seeker; the students are all eager for it." Mr. Glackens is not sure that such an exhibition carries much educational value. "The student must seek that in the smaller exhibition, in the one-man shows. . . . Some few of the ultra-modernists will like the very confusion of color." In *The Touchstone* (New York), a new magazine which carries on, with enlargements, many of the features of *The Craftsman* before that was merged with *The Art World*, we read Mr. Glackens's further views:



SAILBOATS, ST. TROPEZ.

A painting by Samuel Halpert at the "Independent" Exhibition, a show that revealed "unmistakable evidence of the progress of the various new movements."

"You can not wake up the public with a series of the best small exhibitions ever seen. You have got to startle the people by volume or size or color. Personally, I do not like any exhibition. I think the place to see a man's work is the spot in which he does it. . . . On the whole, it seemed to me that this show was better than one might have expected. It brought out a lot of young people. I believe it will encourage art just as the Salon in Paris did. It will give the new painter courage. It's a great stimulant. It's melodramatic in quality.

"Of course an independent show can not make artists. You will hear people say that Cézanne was discovered in an independent show in Paris. But my impression is that we would have discovered Cézanne, if there had never been an exhibition in the world. Great art has a way of cutting through to public consciousness. The big exhibition may help the small artist to discover himself, but a man of Cézanne's breed we shall find, the world over, sooner or later.

"My own remedy for a great crowd of pictures, which is more or less bewildering to the public, is that every city and village in the country should have its own independent shows. It would be much cheaper than to have the huge show in New York, where all expenses are terrific. Probably in small towns these independent shows could be made to pay. I know they do in France. But then in Paris the Government loans the land and they just run up a lot of tin tunnels which cost very little.

"If the public does not perceive any educational value in these big exhibitions it is not wholly the size; it is because certain modern artists elect to disguise rather than to explain in their art. Their pictures are just working-drawings, plan-elevations made into a design. Of course every man has a right to paint just as he pleases, but one can not get too far away from representation (which the Modernists are so afraid of) without reacting into materialism. A man is afraid to paint in the usual forms for fear he will represent an actual object. On the other hand, he attempts to represent the character and quality of a human being with a piece of wire and a few glass eyes. Hunting for new expressions is all very well, but it can not be very important unless you now and then find one. So many of the painters to-day hunt and end in a *cul de sac* over and over again, until the art that they give us seems to be nothing but a metaphysical tangle. I take it that art is something finer than a chance to bewilder the public."

The most revolutionary element of the show was the alphabetical scheme of hanging the exhibits. Objection is raised to this plan by a well-known painter, Mr. Robert Henri, who, as the projector of "the MacDowell club plan," would break up such a great aggregation into sympathetic groups. "We want about us people for whose work we have respect, but we do not object to their point of view differing from our own." He writes, also in *The Touchstone:*

"At the Independent Salon the group plan could have been tried even after the individual entries were made. The committee could have suggested it to the exhibitors, announcing that to all those who formed into groups of eight to twelve members, space equal to their pictures would be given, and that within such space they might make their own arrangement, hanging their pictures according to any plan they, as groups, might see fit to devise. Lines of separation between the groups (when not hung in separate rooms) could have been established to preserve the identity, as is done successfully at the MacDowell Club drawing exhibition, where four groups exhibit simultaneously in one room.

"This introduction of the group plan at the independent show would not have prevented the employment of the alphabetic scheme for all who preferred it, or who found it impossible to become party to a group. I see no reason why the opportunity of choice should not have been granted, and if such an opportunity should be offered in forthcoming exhibitions I am sure the alphabetic list would be a short one, and that many artists would form group organizations for the freedom of personal judgment as to the hanging or the placing of the work.

"There is an idea in America that people can be told how to appreciate pictures, whereas the appreciation of art is a very personal and special response to creative work. And it must be a part of the province of the artist to so present his work as to help create this response."

How the "big" exhibition struck a disinterested critic, such as Prof. Frank Jewett Mather, we learn in *The Nation* (New York). As the hanging committee expressly announced that "no taste" had been exercised in the installation, Professor Mather found that "the walls confirm the statement." Everybody shouldered out of the regular exhibitions came in here, and more, too, of course:

"In the more than a thousand contributors there are professional artists of every stamp, amateurs, children, and jokers willing to pay six dollars for their joke. Oil paintings, monotypes, photographs, monochrome drawings, and aquarelles, with an occasional etching, make the show the most miscellaneous possible. It is not dull, it is even amusing in a restless way, one impression rapidly effaces its predecessor, and the visitor is likely to leave mildly exhilarated by a gentle confusion of sensations and rapidly fading memories. . . . . . .

"What is chiefly notable about the exhibition is the unmistakable evidence of the progress of the various new movements. At least two-thirds of the contributors are deeply tinged with Post-Impressionism, Cubism, Futurism, or other -isms too numerous to particularize. Post-Impressionism is simply the cult of immediacy in mood and of simplicity and blare of color. It is merely the last stage of Romanticism, but unlike the old Romanticism, of Delacroix, for example, it has completely cut loose from European culture. The artist consults merely his own soul, and in most cases has a poor consultant."

The whole criticism of the movement, says this writer, with a certain amused tentativeness, "depends on whether such qualities as taste and restraint are still valid in the art of painting." The present issue leads him to doubt "if the new narcosis is worth the old perception." And—

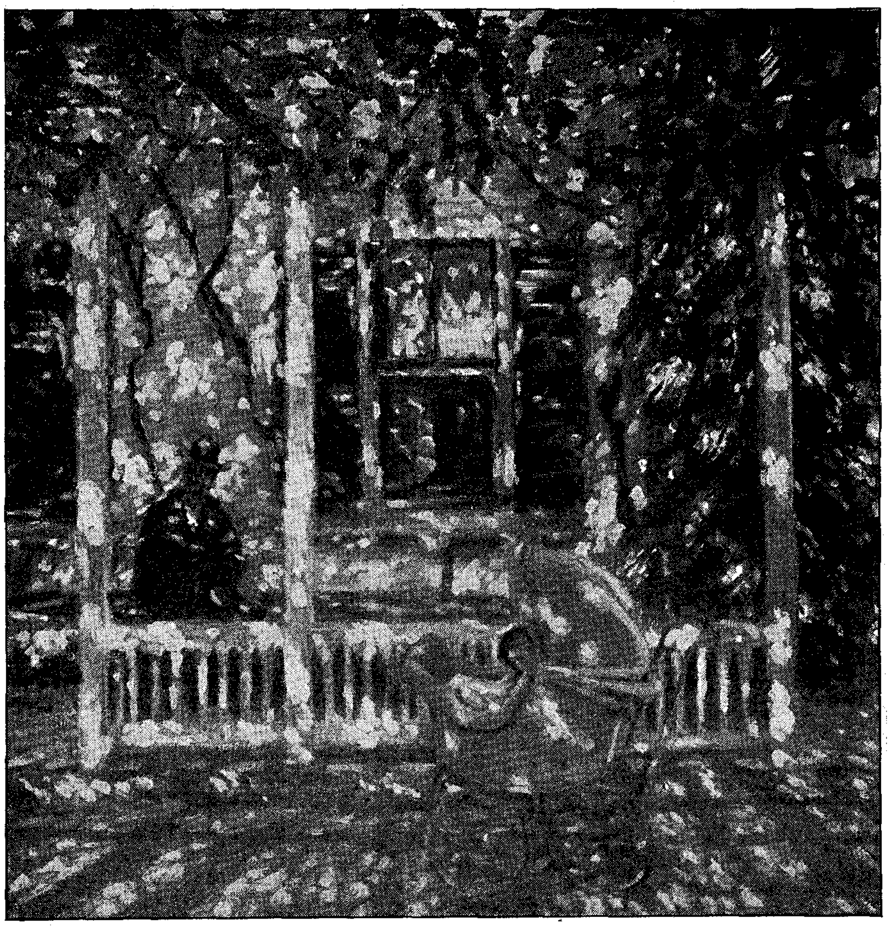
"What confirms the doubt is the unwonted splendor assumed by stray competent examples of academic sort on the walls. A Bruce Crane landscape gets the worth of a Poussin, Sergeant Kendall's bathing nymph 'Sabrina' gains from its setting the dignified warmth of a Titian. A portrait by Charles Hawthorne imposes itself like a Raffael. Such transvaluations make me feel that the balance of importance is still with the traditional manner."

A more withering comment is offered by "L. M." in *The American Art Magazine* (Washington):

"Naturally, a great many of those who became exhibitors in this instance had not the smallest claim to the name of artist. Consequently, a great many of the pictures displayed were not only without merit, but without significance. Besides these untrained, untalented, self-constituted artists, there were innumerable exhibitors of that pitiful class who possess puny capacity coupled almost tragically with large ambition."

A MASTERPIECE AS A MILE-STONE

NEVER HAS A NEW YORK PUBLIC flocked in such numbers to see an Ibsen play as went to the revival of "Ghosts," by the Washington Square Players, assisted by Miss Mary Shaw. Mr. Lawrence Reamer, of the New York *Sun*, assumes responsibility for this statement, and doubtless he remembers the furor over "Candida" when Arnold Daly first produced it. What is more important is that critics are no longer shocked at the play, but, if anything, rather bored. Perhaps the *Evening Post* reviewer came the nearest to the former attitude in saying that there are still people to whom the play "would seem to be efficiently defined by the single adjective 'oppressive.'" Mr. Broun, of *The Tribune*, is one of those rather bored; and for about the same reason that Mr. Reamer expresses—that the play's philosophy has aged long ago. He goes over a little of the ground:



AUTUMN—FLICKERING SUN.

Painted by James Wieland for the Society of Independent Artists, who brought forward a program of "syncopation, emphasis, and purity of color."

"That the sins of the fathers should be visited on the children even unto the third and fourth generation was by no means a new truth when Dr. Ibsen undertook to reveal it to the world in a play. But it was the habit of the good doctor to put in his thumb and pull out some sociological plum of a particularly obvious variety and then say, 'What a smart boy am I!' For a generation these proclamations were accepted with as much solemnity as they were published to the world. There is nothing in life so obvious that it can not be made impressive, provided it is uttered with sufficient solemnity and frequency. So the whole of the Ibsen philosophy, which to discriminating persons to-day is just as obvious as it was twenty years ago, seemed a solemn and dreadful thing at first. Now there is sufficient dramatic interest in some of his plays to attract the younger generation of playgoers for a short time."

The writer for *The New Republic* (New York) finds himself in much the same state, and declares that "now nihilism sounds as old-fashioned as black what-nots," for—

"No one any longer receives a thrill to hear that impecunious young artists sometimes live sober family lives in Paris without being married. The moralist condemning books he has never read is too stale a joke for any self-respecting comedy. Every Y. M. C. A. director knows that a community which can offer 'the joy of life' is necessary to keep young men from going wrong. And as for the biological application of 'the sins of the fathers'—that is a commonplace of instruction for the young. Reminding ourselves of these facts, we would say that one of two things ought to have happened to 'Ghosts.' Either—if it is really propaganda—it ought to have grown so stale that almost nobody would have anything but a historical interest in it; or —if it is really an inevitable tragedy—we ought to think of it as of 'Oidipous Tyrannos,' naturally, as a frightful and self-containing play of man and fate. The puzzle is that neither has happened. Everybody who saw the excellent performance in the Comedy Theater was awed and frightened. (One can speak for everybody in an audience which is moved by a play.) Yet everybody came out of the theater weighing *Mrs. Alving's* attitude toward life against that of *Pastor Manders*, feeling that the author meant him to decide for *Mrs. Alving*, blaming conservatives, or society, or religion, or 'ghosts' for *Oswald's* terrible extinction. The difference between 'Oidipous' and 'Ghosts' seems at first to be that in 'Oidipous' the inevitability is cosmic; in 'Ghosts' it is particular."

By an odd coincidence London is also treating itself to a revival of "Ghosts" and is almost hilarious in raking forth the denunciations heaped upon the play when it was first produced there in 1891. The London *Graphic* makes an anthology of these *bons mots* and boxes them up in the middle of a page like this:

"*This mass of vulgarity, egotism, coarseness, and absurdity.*"—Daily Telegraph.

"*Unutterably offensive. . . . Abominable.*"—Standard.

"*Naked loathsomeness. . . . Most dismal and repulsive production.*"—Daily News.

"*Revoltingly suggestive and blasphemous.*"—Chronicle.

"*A repulsive and degrading work.*"—Queen.

"*A piece to bring the Stage into disrepute and dishonor with every right-thinking man and woman.*"—Lloyd's.

"*Merely dull dirt long drawn out.*"—Hawk.

"*Just a wicked nightmare.*"—Gentlewoman.

"*Morbid caricatures. . . . Maunderings of nookshotten Norwegians.*"—Black and White.

"*Most loathsome of all Ibsen's plays. . . . Garbage and offal.*"—Truth.

"*Ibsen's putrid play. . . . So loathsome an enterprise.*"—Academy.

"*As foul and filthy a concoction as has ever been allowed to grace the boards of an English theater. . . . Dull and disgusting. . . . Nastiness and malodorousness laid on thickly as with a trowel.*"—Era.

"*Noisome corruption.*"—Stage.

"*Ibsen's positively abominable play. . . . An open drain; a loathsome sore unbandaged; a dirty act done publicly; a lazar-house with all its doors and windows open. . . . Absolutely loathsome and fetid. . . . Gross, almost putrid indecorum. . . . Literary carrion. . . . Crapulous stuff. Perilous nuisance.*"—Daily Telegraph—leading article.

All this was poured forth over a play that the censor dared not license, and which only appeared in a "private" performance. "Can any sane person now say that the effect of the play is immoral?" asks "J. M. B." in *The Graphic*. "And yet nearly the whole tribe of critics in London at the time, old and young alike, completely lost their silly heads, ransacking the dictionaries for epithets of condemnation which make the most amazing reading." The lesson of the contrast is one that points to the shallow insincerity of "Victorianism":

"If the actual business of war is concerned mainly with the material, the conviction which emerges more and more from the present war is this: that it is a conflict between the gross materialism of modern Germany and everything that makes for spiritual freedom in the rest of the world. Society is now going through very much the same sort of experience as our ancestors did at the time of the French Revolution, when battalions of ideas were set circulating throughout the world, much to the dismay of the reactionaries in England, who, while anxious to beat down the French armies, were equally anxious to destroy French ideas.

"Philistinism, which among ourselves is a curious compound of negative indifferentism and fussy reaction, is staggering before the new sense of freedom, for it is not to be stayed. A new order of things is being rapidly established, altho it is not very easy to define, because, like most movements in England, least academic of all nations, it is not definitely formulated. It is, however, becoming more and more clear that many of the things for which Victorianism stood tenaciously are being vigorously challenged.

"In the criticism of Victorianism, which has been gaining strength for the past few years, and which has now reached a climax, there is really no criticism of the English spirit. Victorianism, with all its good qualities, was not a complete synonym for virtue, tho both begin with a 'V,' and it certainly had not the authentic English spirit as its basis. It was to a very large extent a mere excrescence on our national life, largely inspired by drab German *Hausfrau* ideals—emphasized as these undoubtedly were by a purely personal equation. The whole feminist movement is the direct answer.

"Victorianism produced a generation of women as different from the splendid specimens of humanity in our own literature, from Chaucer down to Shakespeare, as it is possible to conceive. The 'Good Wife of Bath,' the 'Merry Wives of Windsor,' the women of Congreve (as in 'Love for Love,' revived unexpurgated last week after a slumber of forty-six years), and to some extent of Fielding, were human beings and not wax dolls, lying on horsehair sofas and conditioned by 'dear Albertism.'

"What is the meaning of the movement? The first thing to note is that it is most certainly not new. It is a hark back to the franker and cleaner and more idiosyncratic side of England, and finds expression in many other aspects of life and literature."

MARTYRING A NEWSPAPER

UNTIL SOMETIME IN APRIL the *Courrier de la Champagne* (Reims) continued to serve its subscribers. It was the oldest daily paper in this stricken city, and its courage in sticking to its types is emblematic of the people themselves, only lately sent away by the military authority. Its history during these fearful months is written for the London *Daily Mail* by its editor, Mr. Claude Helluy, who has since the suspension of the paper betaken himself to Paris. Even now, he tells us, the few remaining people in Reims have a newspaper, the *Eclaireur de l'Est*, which continues to appear in the bombarded city, and consists of a small sheet, quarto in size, printed in two columns on both sides of the paper. "Its contents are chiefly made up of the official war *communiqués* issued by the French and British Governments, the number of shells which have fallen on the previous day, the list of killed and wounded by the bombardment, municipal notices and some scraps of local news." The biography of these newspapers, particularly Mr. Helluy's *Courrier*, is full of human interest:

"From September, 1914, to April, 1917, these two Reims papers contained, in addition to items of a parochial character, extracts from the Paris press. There was no original news nor any interesting information from outside. For thirty-one months we had to do our work without the telephone, without the telegraph, without correspondents. Our rotary presses were stopped for lack of an electric motor, and our linotypes were silent because we had no gas. One or two old compositors, unmobilized, and several young apprentices set up the journal by hand.

"It was also printed by hand, relays of men following one another at the work of turning the antiquated presses, similar to those employed by *The Times* in 1800. The *Eclaireur*, more fortunate than the *Courrier*, was able to keep its machines going by means of a petrol-motor, installed some time after the death of one of its 'turners,' killed alongside the press by a shell which came through the glass roof of the building and exploded in the center of the office.

"At the beginning of the war the staff on the *Courrier* numbered 150, but before we shut down it had fallen to 15. Mr. Gobert, technical manager of the paper, himself had replaced the five members of the editorial staff and two employees, all mobilized. When Mr. Gobert, called up in his turn, left for Verdun he was replaced by myself, liberated while I was at the Verdun front because I am the father of seven children. I thus became editor, manager, printer, and staff all in one.

"During the last two years the *Courrier* was obliged to change its address twice. It moved first to the premises of a photoengraver, whose workshop was situated in a part of Reims which enjoyed a certain amount of tranquillity. When we left there it was for the center of the city, a commercial printing-office opposite the little door of the Cathedral.

"Our removal was due to the following circumstances. The *Courrier* was originally accommodated in the premises of a well-known English firm, Sir Isaac Holden & Sons, of Bradford, important wool-combers in Reims. The journal had acquired Sir Isaac's private residence, near the wool-combing factory on one side and not far from the Colbert Barracks on the other. This proved to be doubly dangerous, for it received on the one hand the shells falling too short, intended for the barracks, and, on the other, those too long, meant for the factory.

"One day when we were busy printing off the edition a shrapnel shell struck the cylinder of the press and the fragments flew in all directions. By a miracle no one was hit. As the staff fled into the adjoining shop they were followed by another shell, which exploded in the middle of a roll of paper. They were about to take refuge in the publishing department when a third shell anticipated them, coming through the ceiling and destroying the machine used to print addresses. The workmen only reached the cellar, forty feet deep, in time. The same cellar served shortly after for a battery of artillery, which was passing on the neighboring boulevard when a shell fell in their midst.

"After we had settled down near the Cathedral I occasionally revisited our old premises at Holden's, and every time I went there I noticed new depredations. A shell, landing at the foot of a wall, tore a hole in a brick partition and, striking a linotype machine, threw it forward nearly two feet. I traced the marks of fifty projectiles on the house, which is now partly destroyed. Behind our office the Holden factory, which covered several acres, had been burned by a shower of incendiary shells, and the chimney-stack, 250 feet high, had been knocked over by a shot at the base. This happened three weeks ago."

Under the shadow of the Cathedral they "spent a less agitated time than in the zone of projectiles destined for the wool-combing factory of the 'accursed English.'" He continues:

"The fury displayed by the Huns in 1914 against the Cathedral had somewhat calmed down. In 1915 and 1916 the only sensational visitors were some 150 shells, one of which pierced the arch of the transept. Another ripped the roof off the *Eclaireur* office; and a third broke in three the electric standard on the pavement outside and blew in our windows, replaced so often that they consisted of tracing paper instead of glass. For a similar reason the tiles on the roof had mostly been replaced by tarpaulin, which in its turn was riddled by machine-gun bullets from German airmen.

"A fortnight before the beginning of the Franco-British offensive the Germans began to grind the city to powder. . . .

"The conduct of the Reims inhabitants during this period of redoubled *Boche* fury was superb. I can not here record all the instances of bravery of which I have been a witness or which were reported to me. But I must mention the heroism of a noble woman, Mme. Baudet-Dupuy, wife of the director of the champagne firm Veuve-Pommery. She, with four other people, was killed while placing a wounded soldier in her motor-car."

He writes of Mr. Lloyd George and his visit to Reims as embodying a symbolic gesture of all future generations:

"He was standing, apparently deep in meditation, on the square in front of the Cathedral, before the monument of Joan of Arc. With his cloak turned aside, and his hands thrust into his pockets, his head and chest thrown back, his attitude was that of profound admiration. For a long time he gazed at the face of the national heroine. . . . . .

"In the same attitude and with the same sentiments many other Englishmen—who know what chivalry means—will in future look upon the city of Reims, or, rather, what remains of it; for the intention of the Germans to reduce it to a heap of stones and ashes is evident. Since the first of April the city has received more than 80,000 shells, and has suffered more than Verdun. Its Cathedral, mutilated and charred, has in the mass resisted up to now. But to-day its vaults and buttresses are being rudely shattered by bombs capable of leveling any kind of rampart. If the Germans, three weeks from now at the latest, have not been cleared out of the *massifs* of Berru and Brimont, from which they dominate the martyr city, there will be nothing left of the oldest town in France and the most beautiful church in the world."

French official photograph.

EDITING A NEWSPAPER IN A VERDUN CELLAR.

While the shells were bursting overhead, the *Echo*, of the Verdun front, continued to appear.

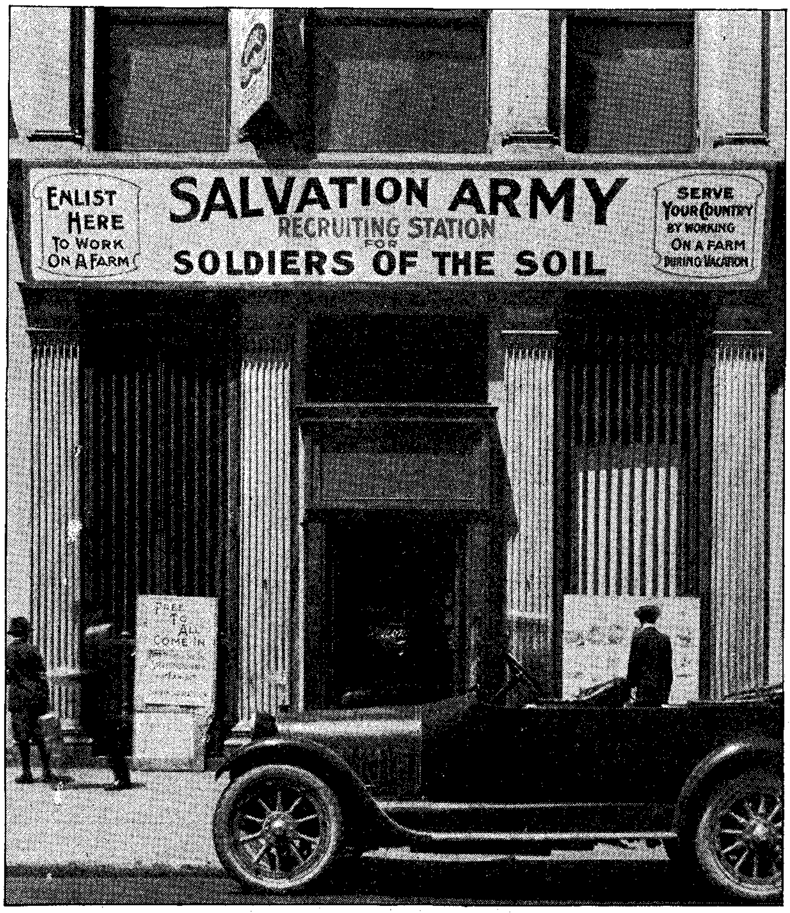
SHAKESPEARE—WITH A DIFFERENCE—"Cannon-fodder," a term used by the Germans, and one that assumes when quoted in their disfavor the proportions of what Sergeant Mulvaney would call an "opprobrious epithet," is one of those boomerangs that return to give an uncomfortable hit to the thrower. Prof. Walter Raleigh points out from his Oxford seat that few of us, when we use the term to describe infantry soldiers, "usually of an inferior quality," are aware that we are quoting Shakespeare. In the London *Times* he gives this derivation:

"The word was used by Schlegel and Tieck to translate 'food for powder' in *Falstaff's* humorous defense of the pitiful rascals whom he had prest into the King's service. 'Tut, tut! good enough to toss; food for powder, food for powder; they'll fill a pit as well as better: tush, man, mortal men, mortal men.' *Falstaff's* speech is witty, surprizing, profound, ironical, pathetic, full of that metaphysical sense to which the tragic and the comic are one and the same. The German use of *Falstaff's* language in every case that I have seen is serious, brutal, boastful, instinct with contempt for the sentiments of average humanity. The difference is an epitome of our differences with a people who do not understand Shakespeare."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

SALVATIONIST "SOLDIERS OF THE SOIL"

THE CLOSELY KNIT and wide-spread organization which it has developed in its fight upon sin is being used by the Salvation Army to help fight the nation's battle. Since food is essential to victory and farm-workers are needed as much as soldiers, the Salvation Army has turned its attention to recruiting "soldiers of the soil." It intends to secure a large part of the 500,000 extra men said to be needed on the farms this year. The Salvation Army found, after conferences with Government officials, that it could obviate difficulties in the way of other agencies "by establishing recruiting-stations nearer the districts where the help is needed, and by having the men met and cared for and conducted to the farms by our officers in local or near-by corps." The first recruiting-station, *The War Cry* (New York) goes on to say, has been established in a building at 208 Fifth Avenue, New York, which has been loaned to the Army for this purpose for an indefinite time. As the Salvation Army organ tells us:


ENLIST HERE TO WORK ON A FARM
SALVATION ARMY
RECRUITING STATION FOR
SOLDIERS OF THE SOIL
SERVE YOUR COUNTRY BY WORKING ON A FARM DURING VACATION
FREE TO ALL COME IN

TO LURE THE CITY-DWELLER.

An appeal to the New-Yorker to return to the soil for the nation's sake.

"The station was dedicated to its particular use on Thursday, May 3. From that time to the close of the week the station was visited by many hundred persons, who heard brief lectures on the purpose of the effort. About one hundred applications were received. . . . . . .

"Some refreshing examples of true patriotism have been found at the station—examples of men and boys who, for some reason, are not eligible for service at the front. 'I'm a diamond-cutter,' said one man, 'and I know I wouldn't pass the examination for the Army on account of certain physical defects, but I want to do my bit. Send me to the farm!' A man past middle age knew that no draft would touch him, but he wanted to help. He was placed at once, for it happened that Staff-Captain Underwood had just received a letter from a man up the State who needed hands. The two were brought together. Boys in knickerbockers, who had several years to go before they reached the minimum draft limit, were at the desk applying for service. In the case of some the reason for applying was not so pure and sincere. Indeed, some frankly confest that if enlisting for the farm would save them from military duty they would go to the farm. With not a few the reason for applying was to escape military service. It is needless to say that all that could be said to dissuade or shame such was said with emphasis.

"The work of a secretary is not destitute of humor. A Hebrew was asked if he had ever had farm experience. Oh, yes, he had—three months last summer. What had he done? Why, plow through June, July, and August! The secretary knew that in these months the plowing season is long past. On more minute inquiry he found that the applicant had run a lawn-mower at intervals in those months. He, honestly, did not know the difference between a lawn-mower and a plow."

This is to be but the first of a chain of similar stations throughout the country. Their purpose is described in a leaflet issued by the Salvation Army's national headquarters instructing officers to encourage planting, enlist labor for the farms, and undertake cooperative farming enterprises where practicable.

Landowners have made many offers of land for farm purposes which the Salvation Army has been unable to accept on account of the initial cost of seed, tools, etc., but the farm acreage of several Salvation Army industrial homes has been increased. According to *The War Cry*, the Salvation Army is cultivating intensively land either its own or lent to it, near New York, Jersey City, Hackensack, N. J.; Bridgeport, Conn.; Lawrence, Mass.; Lewiston, Me.; Cincinnati, Cleveland, Mobile, Nashville, Savannah, Schenectady, N. Y., and Scranton, Wilkes-Barre, and Allentown, Pa.

A similar work, undertaken by the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, is briefly described in *The Congregationalist* (Boston). The Society's founder, Dr. Clark, has organized a "Christian Endeavor Army of Production and Food Economy." Enlistment is urged from "the highest motives of love to God, our country, and humanity." President Wilson, the Governor of Massachusetts, and the President of the National Emergency Food Garden Commission have indorsed the plan. The "Army's" enlistment-pledge sufficiently indicates the motives and the design. It reads:

"In view of the need of my country and the world, I will cultivate a piece of land (specifying the number of square feet), raising such vegetables, grains, or fruits as I can best produce. I will keep account of the crops raised and their value and will report the same to the United Society of Christian Endeavor between November 1 and December 1, 1917. I will endeavor to practise more thrift and economy, wasting nothing and saving what I can on my table and food-supply, that others in need may have more."

A PLEA FOR THE SMALL CHURCH

THE USELESSNESS of the unnecessary small church in an overchurched community has been insisted upon of late in religious journals of every denomination. Plans for abandoning the weaker churches and for forming strong union societies have met with wide-spread approval. But *The Herald and Presbyter* (Cincinnati) comes to the defense of the struggling little church. It is not necessary, it protests, to "abandon a church because some are larger." And the Presbyterian weekly proceeds with this word to those "chronically impatient" with churches that lack large proportions:

"We might as well understand that we can not have all our churches large and wealthy. The population is such that large numbers will not be in the membership of the church at certain places. Yet the people may be choice spirits, intelligent, loving, and clinging to the Presbyterian Church, reared in it and wishing to rear their children in it, living in it and wishing to end their days in it. To be compelled to leave it would be a grief and bitterness to their hearts.

"It is not necessary to the existence of a Presbyterian church that it shall have a costly building, an elaborate and stately service, an eloquent and startling preacher, a crowded and overflowing sanctuary. But it is necessary that there shall be loyalty to God's Gospel, an earnest and loving preaching of the truth as it is in Jesus, and a reverent waiting upon God. It is not necessary that, in every case, there should be several services every Sabbath. Sometimes a scattered congregation is comforted and vitalized by less frequent services, if they be vital with the life of God.

"Out of some of these small churches come many young people to be ministers and missionaries and Christian workers in many lines of effort. Our large and wealthy and fashionable churches do not furnish many ministers and missionaries. If it were not for the little churches as recruiting stations we might almost despair of getting officers for the Lord's army. It is a matter of mighty importance that we sustain these little churches if it were for no other than this one very manifest reason.

"Let us not be too impatient with the small churches and too ready, at the call of the impetuous, to destroy them. They have an important place to fill and a large work to do. The hearts of many persons in the city churches and the city pulpits turn back to 'the little brown church in the dale,' and thank God that in it they were led to know and love the Lord. Let the little brown church be nurtured, and let those who love it have the occasional opportunity of gathering within its beloved walls that there they may worship him whom their souls love."

"ONWARD, CHRISTIAN SOLDIERS"—According to one of the Kaiser's early declarations, the aim of religion was "to make good soldiers, of course." What he meant by a good soldier was elucidated in the immediately following statement: "There is no good soldier who is not a good Christian." Taken in the light of recent events, one wonders what the psychological basis is for such statements and for acts recently recorded as taking place during the German retirement in eastern France. In *The Outlook* (London), Mr. Ian Malcolm, M.P., writes of "Bapaume," and we extract this brief passage:

"The ruins of Messina after the earthquake, the wreckage of San Francisco, did not fill my soul with the bitterness inspired by the insensate annihilation of Bapaume. I repeat, not one house left standing unhurt: either the front wall is blown out, or the roof has fallen in, or the whole edifice has been shattered by a clock-worked mine. Such was the fate of the town hall, now a large chalk crater and no more; such the end of the parish church, whose east wall alone is standing for the moment, but even now it is tottering to its fall. Would you have further fouler proof of the venomous rage in the heart of the beaten and retreating Hun? Crawl with me into the little sacristy on the north side of the east wall of this ruined house of God. Look! the finely carved walnut cupboards have all been wrenched open; upon the floor, littered in hideous confusion, lie torn missals, scattered pages of plain-song books, and piles of sacred vestments, once green and scarlet and silver and gold, but now defiled with layers of mud and other indescribable filth. Standing around, in mute agony, a dozen colored-plaster images of the Holy Family and the Saints—and, with insulting recklessness, the head of each one has been severed from the body. Only a few days ago, in the angle where the small crucifix used to hang, there was found a black cat crucified instead. That token of cultured and calculated blasphemy was speedily removed in a hurricane of rage, not by French Catholics, but by the Colonial Protestants who first entered the town.

"Who can wonder that all these traces of sacrilege and barbarity—defiling venerable objects, desecrating the tombs of the dead, burning historic monuments, and smashing up orchards and peasant homesteads—are filling the manly souls of our troops with a passionate anger against the enemy that they have never felt before? To feel otherwise would infer an inhumanity equal only to that of the criminals who have perpetrated these outrages. There is a sentiment of vengeance that is noble; it is my belief that it must and should animate every human being whose fortune brings him into unwilling contact with atrocities like those that surround us in and beyond Bapaume."

FRIENDS UNFRIENDLY TO SLACKERS

THE DOOR WILL BE CLOSED by the Friends to slackers who seek a refuge from war-duties, says James Wood, president of the New York Society. "Duty-dodging young men," he says, "are already seeking admission in extraordinary numbers." The Friends have framed a resolution expressing their appreciation of the exemption from military duty granted them by Congress in the Draft Bill; and they furnish a pledge that such exemption will not be abused. There is a dry recommendation to "young men of conscript age to postpone application for admission into the Society of Friends until after the present emergency." Mr. Wood is quoted in the New York *Tribune* as saying:

"The Friends realize the tremendous responsibility placed on them by exemption from military duty. We do not believe in killing our fellow men, but we will not stand for slacking. No Friend will fail in his duty at this time of crisis when the world is torn and bleeding. We love our country and will help by doing constructive work.

"Already the various meetings have been besieged by young men seeking admission into the Society. Some of them, we feel, are obviously 'slackers,' seeking to hide behind the cloak of Quakerism. They want conveniently to become Friends and dodge their duty. We will not stand for that. We purpose to see that the exemption granted us is not abused. This is the object of the resolution. . . . By its text we 'advise' young men of conscript age to postpone coming into the Society of Friends until after the war. I used 'advise' advisedly, however. That's a polite way of saying they will not be allowed to join the society. It will, in effect, be iron-clad, and no 'slacker' will find refuge among the Friends of New York and Vermont."

Altho they will not bear arms, the Friends of New York and Vermont are making plans to help the nation by working on farms and doing Red-Cross work. At a meeting of the Committee on Peace and Arbitration held in New York a report was framed expressing the "moral and spiritual responsibility" felt by the Friends at this time. In part it recites:

"We are sick at heart when we think how war, that distressing mental disease, has overtaken America, our motherland; we must hope that the disease will not be chronic, and, like a child faithful to a wayward parent, we must contribute to her physical nourishment, uphold her, and cultivate her in every glimpse she has of a sane outlook and bear tenderly, yet firmly, with her wayward moods.

"We must respect the high motives of those to whom service in the Army is the fullest expression of Christianity as they see it. We must show by our example that we love our country, not in word nor in tongue, but in deed and in truth."

At a meeting held on May 28 there was a reunion of the Orthodox and Hicksite branches of the Friends such as has not occurred in eighty-nine years. The split so long ago, which was effected with demonstrations far other than pacific, occurred over differences of opinion on the question of the divinity of Christ. The recent meeting seems to presage a reconciliation of the two factions. The Friends present heard the announcement that five hundred young Quakers from this country were ready to depart for France to rebuild ruined sections and stock the rural districts with cattle and other live stock. It was intimated that exemption from the draft was not very much desired because, as the New York *Times* reports the meeting, "it deprived the Quakers of their much-cherished privilege of suffering for their convictions." We read further:

> "'The best advertisement that our movement could have,' said President Sharpnell, of Rutherford College, 'is the possibility of being able to stand up for liberty of conscience. Personally, I do not think that exemption will be a good thing. On the contrary, I think it would be a good thing if all our young Quakers should go to jail. In this way, by making the Government feel that we are ready to suffer and die for our convictions, we perpetuate our ideals and pass them on to future generations.'
>
> "During the discussion of this very point prior to the adoption of the resolution, Carolina Woods said that the nearest avenue to martyrdom left to the Quakers now was to lend all their support and sympathy to conscientious objectors who were not identified with any religious body and whose individual objections would not be recognized by the Government as grounds for exemption.
>
> "'We ought not feel proud of our exemption,' said Miss Woods. 'By exempting us the Government has merely deprived us of the privilege of suffering for our convictions, the privilege of suffering for our ideals, which we prize so dearly. The opportunity for suffering can only come to us now by standing with other conscientious objectors who are not exempt, by standing beside them in tribunals and lending our voice to theirs and by visiting them in prisons.'"

In formulating the resolution just mentioned, consideration was given to a definite pledge to bar all new male members of draft age till after the war, but when it was explained that the exemption applied only to men who were members of the society when the law was passed the Friends opposed the clause as unnecessary and possibly offensive to young men within the draft age who were conscientiously converted to Quaker ideals.

SERMONS TRENCH-FIGHTERS WANT—Part of the religious work for the British troops on the Western front has been the sending of the best preachers of Britain and Canada in relays to the soldiers in France and Belgium. One of these preachers, Dr. John McNeill, pastor of a Baptist church in Toronto, has recently made a report on the services he conducted in the training-camps. *The Christian Advocate* (Meth. Epis., New York) commends his conclusions on the sort of sermon suitable for such occasions "to those who may soon be called upon to preach to our soldiers." Says Dr. McNeill:

> "My matured conviction is that what the men need and expect and want to hear is the straightforward discussion of their spiritual needs and problems. They eagerly welcome a message that deals with their sin and failings, the way of salvation, and the way of escape in the hour of their temptation. They want the 'central verities,' no beating round the bush, no skilful skating near the subject and evading it, no velvet-glove dealing with their failings, but honest, frank, straightforward messages that point the way to hope and victory—given, of course, with sympathy of understanding and tenderness of appeal. This is what the men want and will listen to. A reference to some feature of the war or its progress may be used for two or three minutes at the outset to capture their interest, but it is not on these things that they expect a man with a message to spend his time. Wherever a meeting is announced as a religious meeting, the men expect it to be such, and their respect for the Christian life is increased by absolute honesty and frankness in dealing with the moral and spiritual issues. And here I may add that this applies to all classes of men, of all creeds. We have had present at the meetings and have had sincere response from all denominations of Protestants, as well as Roman Catholics, Jews, Greek Orthodox, and many others not so well known."

AN EIGHT-HOUR DAY FOR MINISTERS

THAT MOST PREACHERS work hard for little pay is generally accepted as fact, and pleas for better remuneration for the clergy are of frequent occurrence in the pages of the religious press. *The Lutheran* (Lebanon, Pa.) remarks that while some ministers may take it easy, most of them fully earn their salaries. Where, it asks, "is the faithful minister who knows of such a thing as an eight-hour day?" If he did work on an eight-hour basis, to carry out the following routine of labor, his year, as estimated by the industrious statistician quoted by *The Lutheran*, would be 534 days long instead of 365:

156	Sermons, study, and reflection	156 days
156	Sermons, writing (780,000 words)	78 "
52	Sundays	52 "
3	Hours a week given to church finances	20 "
½	Hour a week given to church music	3 "
1	Hour a week for funerals, weddings, and christenings	6 "
1200	Half-hour parochial calls	75 "
6	Half-hour sick and distress calls a week	20 "
600	Miles, walking to pay calls	25 "
1	Hour a week, conferences with church officers	6 "
1	Hour a week attending church and Sunday-school organizations	6 "
½	Hour a week preparation for Bible School	3 "
1	Hour a week, denominational conferences	6 "
1	Hour a day given to civic and community work	39 "
1	Hour a day for unclassified work	39 "

We are reminded that this leaves no allowance "for much-needed recreation, which is as necessary to the workman as eating and drinking." The workman being mentioned, *The Lutheran* thinks it well to open the eyes of people who may not know that "laborers and citizens of all kinds are much better paid than preachers." So it presents another little table, comparing workingmen's wages with the average income of ministers, outside of the large cities, belonging to various denominations. The contrast, it is remarked, "would seem vastly more striking were ministers' salaries compared with those of baseball players, prize-fighters, football coaches, actors, actresses, and circus-clowns." Here are *The Lutheran's* figures:

Denomination of Minister	*Average Salary*	*Trades*	*Average Yearly Income*
Southern Baptist	$ 334;	workers in bakeries	$ 804
Disciples	526;	R. R. car-shop workers	907
United Brethren	547;	photo-engravers	1,087
M. E. Church, South	681;	soap-makers	1,107
Northern Baptist	683;	fancy-box makers	1,145
M. E. Church, North	741;	furniture-makers	1,194
Lutheran	744;	machine-shop workers	1,257
Presbyterian, South	857;	paint- and varnish-makers	1,441
Congregational	880;	wall-paper workers	1,508
Reformed Church	923;	billiard-table makers	1,511
Presbyterian, North	977;	paper- and pulp-makers	1,813
Universalists	987;	carpet- and rug-makers	1,825
Protestant Episcopal	994;	pencil-makers	1,869
Unitarian	1,221;	moving-picture men	1,913

DOUBTS ABOUT CHURCH ADVERTISING—Church advertising campaigns have been receiving much attention from both religious and secular press and have been treated from time to time in these columns. Now *The Episcopal Recorder* (Philadelphia) is wondering whether this kind of advertising is not being overdone, or done the wrong way. It thus quotes the Religious Press Advertising Bureau on the subject:

> "There is great danger in too much haste in this matter, for the average church is not yet equipped to advertise in the right way. Advertising is one of the professions, and all that's printer's ink is not advertising. If advertising ever brings to the church a measure of the remarkable success that it has brought to many industries, it will be because the church needed the lessons taught by these industries."

The Reformed Episcopalian editor thinks this caution wise, and goes on to say for himself:

> "There is no doubt we must beware of aping the circus bill-boards. The Church does not run a bargain-counter, and in our judgment she soon reaches the limit of legitimate advertising. She can not emulate the passing show. Is it not still true that regenerated men and women are the Church's best advertisement? The real Gospel is the real attraction, and we doubt if any other kind of feast will meet the test when men's work is tried by fire of what sort it is."

CURRENT - POETRY

THE ode is a form of poetry that of late years has had little attention from our verse-makers. Its old-fashioned dignity and splendor have little appeal for the poets who supply our magazines with rimed epigrams, and no one would believe the Imagists and *vers librists* capable of the sustained effort necessary for such a composition. But there are emotions, experiences, crises, that can be reflected or celebrated only by the great art-forms. America's love for her ally-in-arms, France, demands heroic expression, and heroic expression it receives in Raymond Weeks's "Ode to France" (Oxford University Press). This admirably wrought poem is now being read from the public platform and it has moved thousands to greater affection for France—affection which has taken practical form in contributions to French relief. It is a poem well suited for reading aloud—sonorous, stately, strong. We quote its closing lines.

Thy glorious dead, O France, have spread their pinions
For flight no tongue can tell,
Toward the sublime, scarce-tenanted dominions
Where ancient heroes dwell,
But thou remainest still inviolate,
And, as the light of suns, immaculate,
Thou angel ministrant of peace,
Thou goddess-sister of dead Greece,
Majestic mother of the nations,
That listenest to their sobs,
While to their loftiest aspirations
Thy generous bosom throbs!
Thou singest to races in chains
Old songs with sweet refrains,
And to reminiscent tears
New songs of future years.
Imperious, thou stayest the hand of crime,
Intrepid, thou sayest "No!" to time.
Thou seest, beyond the storm that flies,
The glow of other suns, the calm of other skies!

Thou guidest with sure hand thy stedfast bark
Where the impetuous waves of ocean roll,
And buildest on the bosom of the dark
A minareted city for the soul.
Ay! we have turned unto the light supernal
That beams from high-impassioned mother eyes,
And found, enclasped within thine arms eternal,
The refuge of the breast which sanctifies!
And now when foes beset thee,
Shall we, thy sons, forget thee?
Lo! we who swore thee
Our love, adore thee!
Our hosts surround thee,
Our swords embound thee.
We, serried, march before thy bleeding feet,
And with unflinching hearts thy foes shall meet.
Yea, we shall die! but thou shalt ever live,
Remembering us thy children, who could give
To Liberty and thee
All that the soul may have or hope to be
This side of silence and the silken veil,
In ecstasy we cry,
Even as those who die:
"Hail, thou sweet France, our mother! hail! all hail!"

Recently, from the press of the Poetry Review Company, has come "George Edward Woodberry: A Study of His Poetry," by Louis V. Ledoux. In it we find this sentence: "The most constant characteristics of Mr. Woodberry's poetry are its insistence upon spiritual values and its passionateness—the intensity of the emotion it seeks to express." Insistence on spirituality and passionateness surely are characteristic of the five quotations we make from "Ideal Passion, Sonnets" (printed for the Woodberry Society). The sonnet has few defter craftsmen than Mr. Woodberry; none, perhaps, with a deeper sense of the responsibilities of that difficult and noble form.

FROM "IDEAL PASSION"

By George Edward Woodberry

XI

Yet often have I wandered from the good,
Grieved my own heart, and marred the beautiful
In action, and transgrest love's golden rule,
And on the wrong side of the battle stood;
Nor seldom have I, even as fancy would,
Of others' lives and fortunes made my tool,
And with my reputation played the fool,
And drunk, and diced, and shown my hardihood.

Ah, then my braggart youth was outward-bound,
And the fair morn a chime of winds and waves;
Full swelled my canvas; the unknown, unfound—
The inexperienced world my spirit craves,
Called me forever, like a trumpet's sound,
And far adventurers in their ocean-graves.

XII

Ay, from the first my soul was outward-bound,
And in my eyes was set their sailor-gaze
Haunting the distance; all my nursing Mays
Broke into blossom to the breakers' sound;
Scarce-budded, from the sweet paternal ground
Was I drawn forth to wandering nights and days,
Early despairs, swift ripenings, quick decays,
And all that in youth's chrysalis is found.

And, yet a boy, I sailed the seas of thought,
And o'er the vague of passion darkly went,
Adventuring all things for the thing I sought,
The true, the fair, the dear, the excellent;
And, trying all things, home I nothing brought,
Till Love unto my side grew eloquent.

XIII

Love bathed my soul in the electric flame
That doth with him most intimacy hold;
Love wrapt around me, fiery fold on fold,
The poets' mantles of immortal flame;
Love poesied in my bosom, and went and came,
And of ideal beauty most he told,
Whereby eternal power cast in one mold
Our being and nature's universal frame.

Love opened to me the deep infinite,
Sphere beyond sphere, seas after rolling seas;
Where swam the world, my soul companioned it,
And in its comprehension was my peace;
On the eternal vague did, brooding, sit,
And from creation knew not how to cease.

XIV

Upon the everlasting element
My soul advanced its intellectual ray,
And far before that spiritual day
The world-wide majesty of nature bent,
Rejoicing in the beam that o'er it went
And summoned forth its being from the gray,
Infinite deep, showering new dawns as spray—
Its sphere my mind, my mind its continent.

But the delighted soul that there surveyed
Its shoreless being and rich sovereignty,
Whereto all things that are, are subject made,
Drew back alarmed before that silent sea:
Of my own solitude was I afraid,
And the infinitude of fate to be.

XV

Full gently then Love laid me on his breast,
And kissed me, cheek and hands and lips and brow,
So sweetly that I do not remember now
The wonder of it, and the unexprest,
Infinite honor wherewith his eyes carest
Youth in my soul, then ripening to the vow
That binds us; and he said to me: "Sleep, thou;
One comes who brings to thee eternal rest."

I know not how in that dread interval
My lady did herself to me make known,
So deep a slumber did upon me fall;
I woke to know her being in my own,
The nameless mystery whereon I call
When every hope hath from my bosom flown.

From the Sun Dial, Don Marquis's column in the New York *Evening Sun*, we take this ringing tribute to France. It appeared appropriately when New York was giving enthusiastic welcome to the envoys of our ally, France, but it is as appropriate to-day.

DIES IRAE

By Condé B. Pallen

Thank God there still are battles, that man has still a soul,
And Europe beats her freedom out on war's iron scroll!
St. Michael's falchion flashes and Joan's armor gleams,
Where France's flaming banner a blood-red meteor streams.

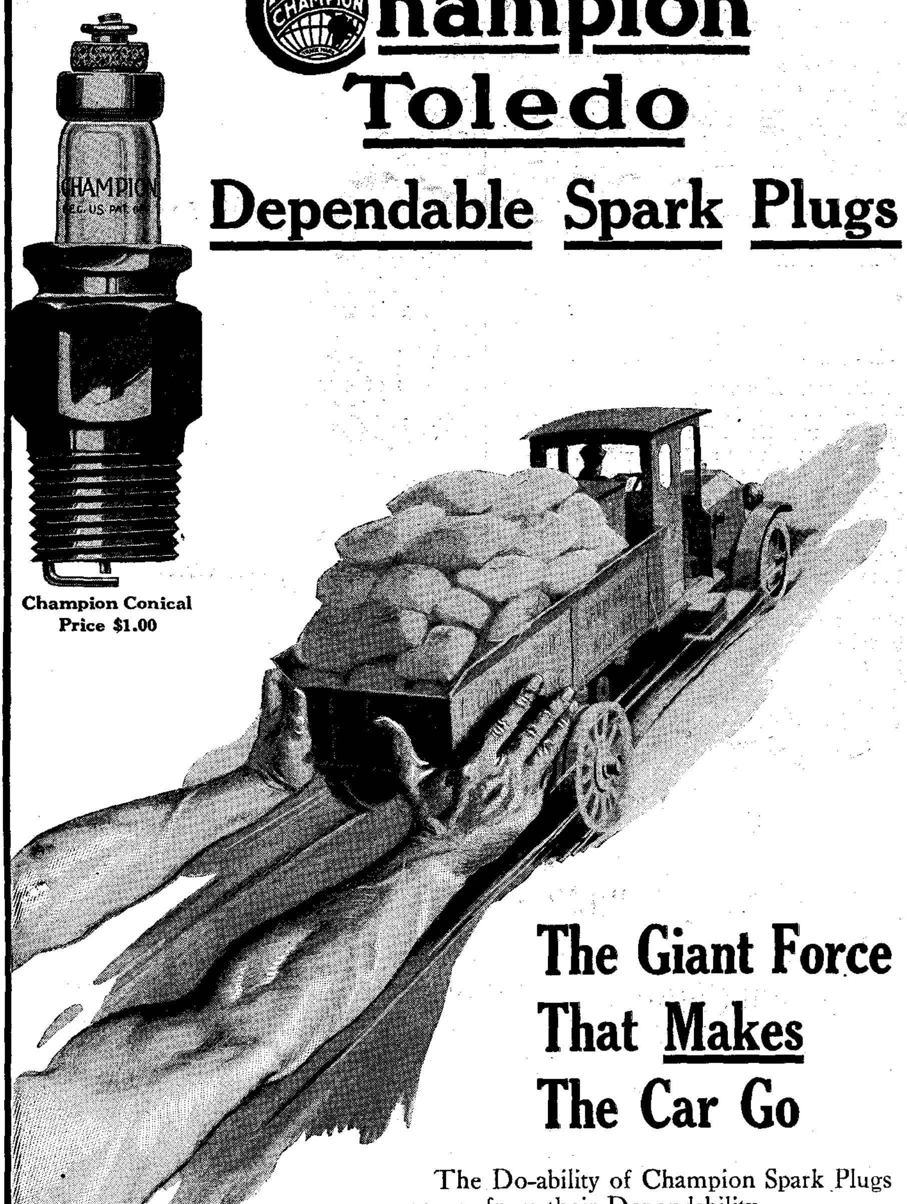
St. George against the Dragon, St. Denis to the charge,
St. Michael in the van, with Joan by his side,
As Thor is stricken backward and reels with shattered targe,
While Death smites wide!

Thank God that man is more than all his hoarded gold,
And in the storm of death his faith and valor hold;
Thank God that peace is forging upon the anvil war,
And a people's truth and honor more than riches are.
For the soul of France has wakened and Joan leads the way;
The soul of France is marching in honor's white array,
The soul of France is voicing all the glories of her past,
The soul of France is chanting to the music of the blast,
The soul of France is singing to the thunder of the gale,
And Joan leads her legions in the lightnings of her mail.

St. George against the Dragon, St. Denis to the charge,
St. Michael in the van, with Joan by his side,
As Thor is stricken backward and reels with shattered targe,
While Death smites wide!

Thank God for Britain's levin, as it smashes, rolls, and smites
St. Quentin's shattered crest and Vimy's blasted heights;
For the soul of Britain gathers and thunders into song,
And peals the right of freedom against an ancient wrong;
For the soul of Britain shouts with the iron throat of war,
And the heavy hand of fear is around the heart of Thor;
St. George's spear is mighty and his armor flashes bright,
And on his shield his cross is shining far and white;
In the Dragon's flaming jaws he hurls his quivering lance;
And with St. Denis shouting, together ride for France.

St. George against the Dragon, St. Denis to the charge,
St. Michael in the van, with Joan by his side,
As Thor is stricken backward and reels with shattered targe,
While Death smites wide!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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

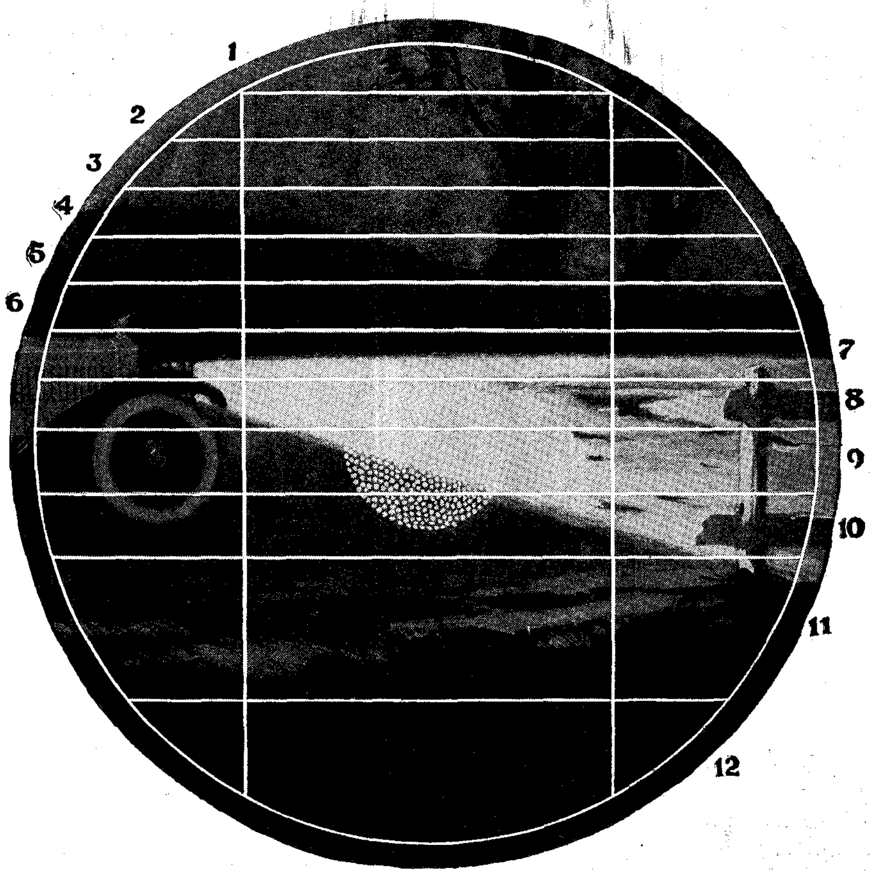
ITALY'S FIGHT AMONG THE CRAGS

IMPOSSIBLE! Foolhardy! exclaimed the military critics when the Italians began their attempt to invade Austria. A million crags, caves, cliffs, where machine guns could rake them and artillery blow them to bits, must be forced one by one. Every mile had its Thermopylæ, its Dardanelles, its Iron Gates, its impregnable position. Every line was a Hindenburg line, and to advance seemed like courting certain annihilation. But with grim grit they began their up-hill and down-hill fight, and the offensive has been so far successful that the Italians have gained the Carso Plateau and are slowly but surely pushing their way on to the heights overlooking the strategic city of Trieste.

They have done this by fighting their way up into the air for two years. They have scaled the faces of precipices with the enemy always fighting desperately above them; they have carried heavy batteries and supplies up mountains at which Alpine climbers looked askance in times of peace; they have swung bridges from crag to crag, and as they must have water where there was none, they built an aqueduct as they fought their way from peak to peak. Of the battle for Trieste, *The Rocky Mountain News* says:

> We of the Rocky Mountain region ought to be able to sense the difficulties of the Italian campaign against Austria and Germany and better appreciate the difficulties Nature has placed in the way of the Italian arms. In other years the Austrian Empire was able to set its boundary stakes with a view to its own defense, and it erected a barrier in the Alps and along the Isonzo River and its mountain steeps that was supposed to be impregnable.
>
> When the full story has been told of the Italian armies' adventures in the mountains, the world will pay homage to Italy. Why more has not been told during the progress of the war is easily understood. The struggle against man and Nature combined was far removed and the progress was naturally slow. When big guns had to be raised to a peak that the mountain climber cared not to tackle in peace-time, it meant many hours of weary work and desperate encounter with the elements, to say nothing of the enemy sniper. The campaigns of Hannibal and Napoleon encountered fewer obstacles than those which the Italian armies in the Trentino and the Isonzo have overcome since they entered the war.
>
> Even on the plains around Trieste the Italians have had to and are now fighting a double campaign. Nature in her freakish moods provided trenches and underground workings all about the strategical city which German inventive genius could hardly have improved. The dolomite caves are far superior to any artificial creations of the Austrians. If we have wondered why the Italian Army has given months and months to the campaign between Göritz and Trieste, it is because we failed to realize the tremendous difficulties.

When the almost superhuman efforts



Throws waist-high beam one-third mile. Write for interesting test data.

The New Osgood Lens is being officially sanctioned by the authorities of the most prominent cities.

74% More Light On the Road

Waist-High Beam Thrown One-Third Mile—No Glare

Light from the New Osgood Lens is not diffused—not scattered—not broken up at the expense of distance—not diminished in any way. The full power of the light is directed onto the road—all where you need it most—none above waist height.

The rut directly in front of your car; the ditch to the side; the incline a thousand feet ahead; the turn at one-third mile—

All these the searching ray from the New Osgood Lens shows you because of its twelve individual beams merged into one master shaft of light.

This long, low ray is always below waist height—never in the eyes of other motorists or pedestrians. Every exacting headlight ordinance complied with. No need of dimming. It is the light of new efficiency and courtesy.

As compared with a lens of plain glass, this twelve-prism, one-piece New Osgood Lens gives you 74% more light on the ground because it carpets the road with rays which formerly were thrown into the air.

Compared with a lens of *ground* glass, the equivalent of many diffusing and dimming devices, the New Osgood gives 910% greater road brightness. What other lens does this?

Sectional view of the New Osgood Lens, showing the smooth outer surface and the twelve inner prisms that operate as one.

The New Osgood Lens was specially designed for motorists by James R. Cravath, one of America's foremost authorities on illumination.

Its efficiency is emphasized in authoritative test-reports of the Armour Institute of Technology, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and of the American Automobile Association. ***Write for these conclusive tests.***

You need this lens. Go see it. You will want it once you do see it, regardless of what other lens you now are using.

Made in all sizes for all cars.

7 to 7½ inch, $2.50 a pair	8¾ to 9½ inch, $3.75 a pair
8 to 8½ inch, 3.00 a pair	9¾ to 11 inch, 4.50 a pair

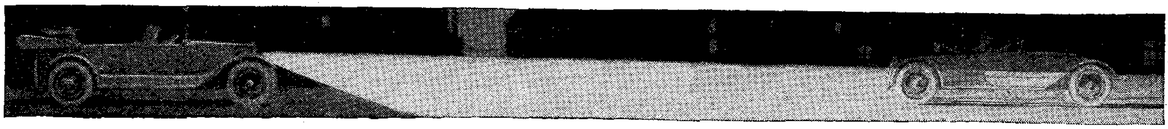
Prices quoted on special sizes. 25c a pair higher West of Rockies. 20% higher in Canada.

If your dealer is not supplied, order direct giving his name, and we will deliver through him. In ordering, give diameter of old lens; diameter of opening in door frame; model and make of car.

Dealers: Write for attractive sales data.

OSGOOD LENS & SUPPLY COMPANY
2007 Michigan Avenue Dept. 516 Chicago, Illinois

This long, low, glare-free ray adds wonderfully to your night-driving comfort.



This is the ray of courtesy, efficiency and safety. 74% more light on the road.

THE NEW
OSGOOD LENS
CRAVATH LONG DISTANCE TYPE

"Jim Dear! You Must Get Gordon Seat Covers"

All motorists may be divided into two classes—those who already know and enjoy the pleasure of Gordon Seat Covers, and those who are about to.

The little picture above is a "peep behind the scenes" in many a home—none the less real because it's fanciful.

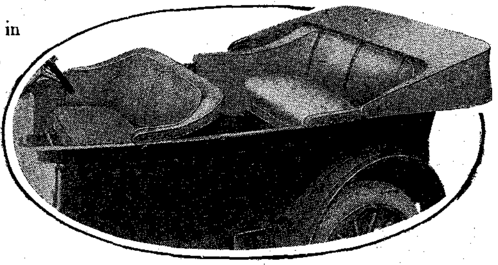
An endless succession of bills for cleaning coats and wraps, soiled on dirty motor car cushions, is a potent incentive for finding a remedy. Besides, the handsome appearance of

GORDON Seat Covers
TAILORED TO FIT

is irresistible. They lie so smooth and wrinkleless, it is really a pleasure to sit on them. And how proud one comes to be of a motor car when a bright new dress, on cushions, doors and top, make it a harmonious whole—the inside in perfect keeping with the glittering outside.

All accessory dealers sell Gordon Seat Covers, or can get them. There's a suit for your motor car—for every American-made motor car—"tailored to fit" and guaranteed fast of color and sure to wear. Ask to see them. A set will make you happier and save you money.

We have a booklet printed in actual shades of browns, tans, greys, etc., describing Gordon Covers in 26 distinctive fabrics and giving the price of seat covers for *your* motor car in any of these fabrics. This is free—write for it.



Motor Car Dressed in Gordon Covers.

Gordon
EASY ON

Don't Allow Spare Tires To Spoil

They cost too much to hang in the holder, coverless, exposed to the rotting effects of sun heat. Save your tires—*save your money*, by investing a little in Gordon Tire Covers. Every accessory dealer has them—good looking, well made, and, dollar for dollar, worth all you give for them.

The J. P. Gordon Company
433 N. Fourth Street Columbus, Ohio

that have been demanded in overcoming the natural obstacles that have proved such an able ally of the Austrians are fully understood the immensity of the Italian struggle can be better appreciated. Under the heading of "Incredible Italy," the New York *Times* presents this picture of the task which the Army of Italy undertook without a moment of doubt of its successful outcome:

> If the Austrians should check the Italian advance to-day, it would still remain the most remarkable of the year—an assault that lasted for sixteen days with all its original fury. The French and British have been fighting for little hills, for "rising ground"; the Italians have been scaling mountains. The French and British have been going forward, but the Italians have been going upward; the French and British fighting horizontally, the Italians perpendicularly. Now they are on a plateau and can go forward, but what a plateau! It is of volcanic creation, and it consists of craters, rocks, and caves; it is like the pictures of the dead moon. It is bare, and blasted, and waterless; never was a battle-field in such a petrified spasm of nature. Because there is no water the Italians build an aqueduct, bit by bit, as they go along. This land of caves, and hiding-places, and desolate rocks has been fortified by the Austrians and complicated with barbed wire and *chevaux-de-frise* until Nature and art have made it seemingly impassable by man.
>
> But to the Italians these incredible obstacles come as a relief, a modification of their task to the comparatively easy. For two years they have had to fight their way up into the air. They have had to ascend the steep faces of high mountains which ordinary men do not ascend in time of peace, and these mountains have been infinitely fortified and garrisoned by a powerful enemy. The other armies opposed to Germany have had to attack soldiers, the Italians have had to attack peaks. Peak by peak they took them. They have taken heavy guns and supply-trains up mountains hitherto ascended only by Alpine climbers who roped themselves together. They have swung bridges from one mountain peak to another. They have built trenches, fortifications, roads, tunnels, retaining walls 10,000 feet above the sea-level; all this in the face of an enemy fighting desperately on the defensive.

And the desperate enemy had to be checked so that this work might go on without interruption from Austria's constantly threatening forces which were held back only by fierce and continual fighting. And this is how these "incredible" Italians did it:

> First they had to seal up the passes in the Dolomite Alps, so that Austria could not pour armies through there upon them. Austria interrupted them by pouring the armies through; the Italians counter-attacked with such lightninglike rapidity that the Austrians were hurled back, and the Italians went on with their work and sealed the passes. That is what all this mountain-climbing, this making men do the wall-ascending work of flies, and doing it in the face of fire, were for. Italy cannot advance any farther in that direction,

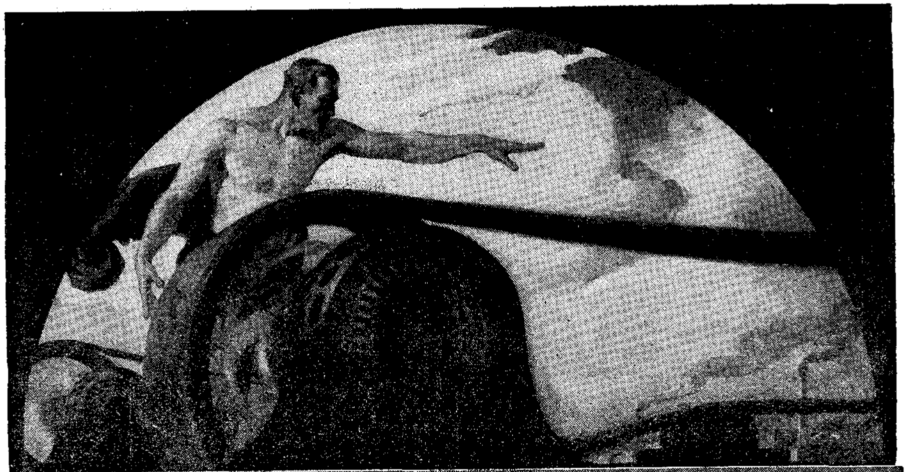
which is the northern direction; at least, General Cadorna will not waste his time considering it, and having made the north safe from attack he turned to the east. There again he climbed mountains, swung bridges across them, tunneled them, and when he found an impregnable mountain he blew the top of it off. Yes, that is the way the Italians have advanced—by blowing up the Alps. Before such superhuman resourcefulness and valor the Austrians gave way, and with the taking of Göritz the Italians came from perpendicular warfare to horizontal warfare; they found themselves on the Carso Plateau.

Here they are making their spring offensive. They are no longer fighting in the aeries of eagles, but they are still battling with Nature—Nature in a retreat which she fortified as if with a resolution never to be intruded on by man, and now additionally fortified and defended by all the arts of the military science of Germany and Austria. They have fought their way to the seaside, where the Carso Plateau meets the water much as the Palisades of New York meet the Hudson, and they aim to descend to Trieste. When they have taken it, they will doutless fight to continue their advance easterly across the Istrian peninsula, so as to cut it off from Austria; but their ultimate aim is to create a situation in which Vienna will feel insecure; for with Istria in Italian hands a northward march would be by no means an impossibility. It is the only direction from which Italy could take the offensive and reach open ground.

That is in the future. For the present the notable thing is that Italy has again given us some of the most notable fighting of the war; has again demonstrated, as she did in her march up mountainsides a year ago, that the performance of flat impossibilities is with her customary.

"There is just one place in the world that God did not make, according to the people that live there," says the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, "and that is the Carso Plateau." Something of the fresh obstacles that the Italians faced after their long fight to gain the coveted heights may be gained from the *Plain Dealer's* description of the region:

> Magnify a sponge several million times, petrify it, turn several rivers into it, and you have the Carso, which stretches from the Isonzo River on the north about seventy-five miles to Fiume on the south, and from west of Laibach on the east about fifty miles to the cliffs behind Trieste on the west. It has been called the most extraordinary stretch of territory in the world.
>
> One can go over the Carso. One can also go through it, and it is a question which method is the easier. The rivers find it easier to go through than over. Unique among the rivers of the world, they flow toward and into the mountains. Great rivers vanish into black caverns where they form underground cascades hundreds of feet deep, and great lakes upon which never a ray of sunlight falls, and in which blind fish swim lazily in the eternal night.
>
> Scattered all over its tortured surface are deep pits, called dolinas, some of them serving as ventilators or skylights to grottoes and caves in the bowels of the earth.



THE CONSERVATION OF ENERGY AND THE TRANSMISSION OF POWER

These Belts Won Immediate Recognition

If Blue Streak Belts had required a score or more years to win the amazing reputation already theirs, their honest quality would seem impressive although their surpassing merit would not be as plain.

But these belts did not require a long time to win recognition.

They won success swiftly, in relatively few years.

They won from the beginning because they constitute a clear advance in belting theory and a saving improvement in belting practice.

They quickly displaced belts constructed on the failing theory that extraordinary tension is the only way in which a belt can get an adequate pulley-grip.

For such tension shortens the life of belting, wears out bearings, strains shafting.

They quickly displaced belts constructed on the theory that belting material must be either perforated or dressed in order to grip the pulleys.

Blue Streak Belts need no dressing.

Blue Streak Belts hug the pulleys without being "stretched on."

Blue Streak Belts have a friction surface which masters the air-film evil.

Blue Streak Belts have a maximum pulley contact because of their superior pliability.

In consequence they grip the pulleys and save power.

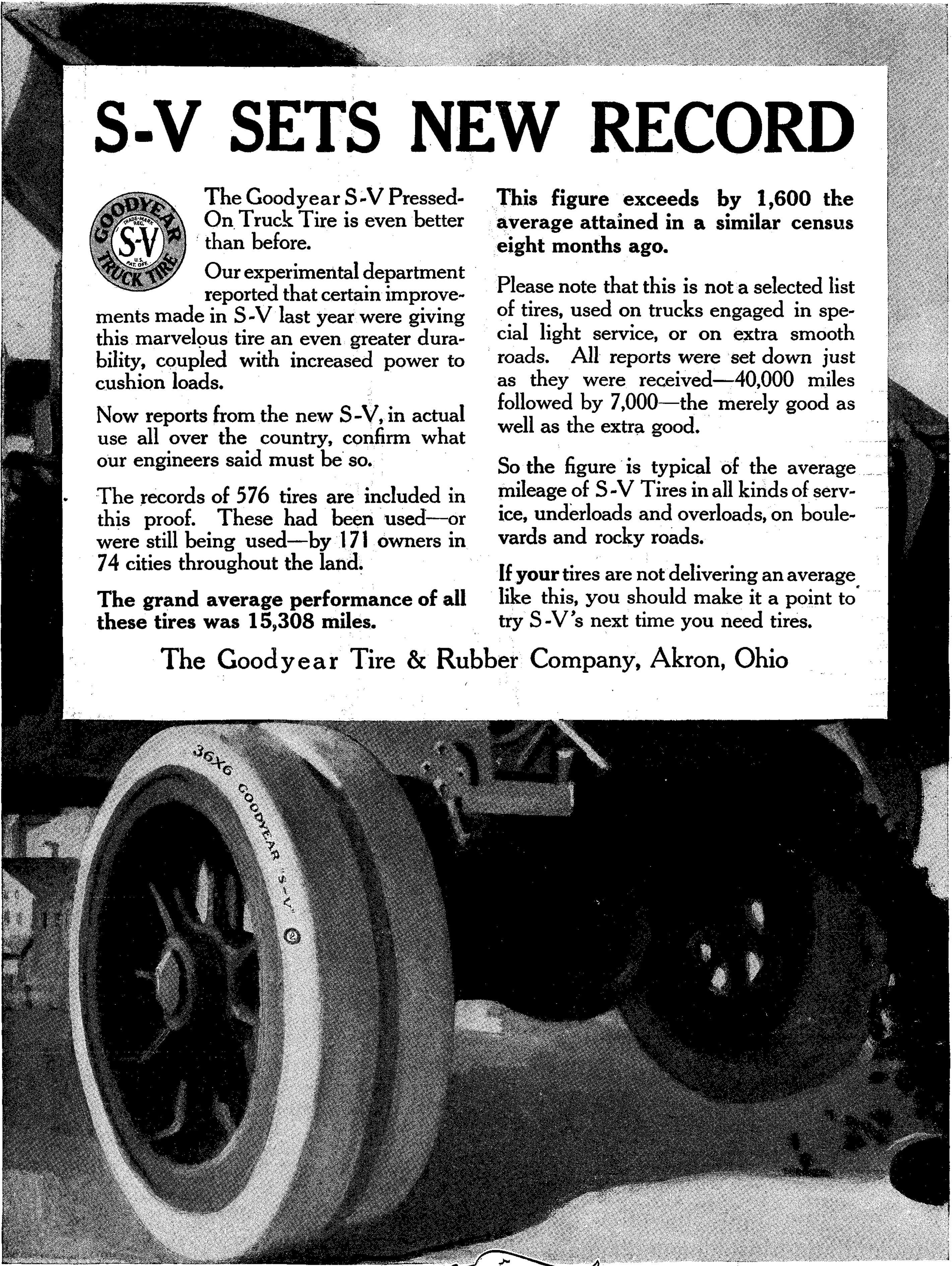
Their price may be higher than that of inferior non-leather belts, but their cost is lower.

Per dollar of cost they give longer service and better service.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio

· PACKING · BELTING · HOSE · VALVES ·

GOOD YEAR



S-V SETS NEW RECORD

The Goodyear S-V Pressed-On Truck Tire is even better than before.

Our experimental department reported that certain improvements made in S-V last year were giving this marvelous tire an even greater durability, coupled with increased power to cushion loads.

Now reports from the new S-V, in actual use all over the country, confirm what our engineers said must be so.

The records of 576 tires are included in this proof. These had been used—or were still being used—by 171 owners in 74 cities throughout the land.

The grand average performance of all these tires was 15,308 miles.

This figure exceeds by 1,600 the average attained in a similar census eight months ago.

Please note that this is not a selected list of tires, used on trucks engaged in special light service, or on extra smooth roads. All reports were set down just as they were received—40,000 miles followed by 7,000—the merely good as well as the extra good.

So the figure is typical of the average mileage of S-V Tires in all kinds of service, underloads and overloads, on boulevards and rocky roads.

If your tires are not delivering an average like this, you should make it a point to try S-V's next time you need tires.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio

GOODYEAR

AKRON

Mountains rise to 6,000 feet high, on the sides of which here and there pine-trees have taken root, while in the foot-hills, junipers, thorns, and wild cherries form scattered clumps of tangled bushes. In the hollows, where millennial rains have reduced the rock to a blood-red earth, the peasants cultivate little patches of corn, beside which they live in wretched huts.

If one wants to see the Carso one must go down into it and explore its labyrinths of caves, and rivers, and lakes. Four hundred and eighteen of its internal grottoes and abysses have been explored by members of the Alpine Club, but fully as many more remain to be penetrated.

The explorers used rope ladders, acetylene torches, and camp telephones in their work and carried barometers, compasses, steel surveying chains, and cameras. Their clothes were heavy material, and they wore helmets to protect their heads from the rocks that fell when disturbed by the ropes.

To see these caverns one has often to crawl prostrate through narrow passages in slimy rock, to let one's self be lowered at the end of a rope, or to be carried down a torrent on a raft. The dripping of many waters fills the air with a music like that of chirping birds; the rustle of the wings of myriad bats is echoed back and forth in the darkness; the walls are slippery with the slime of immemorial floods; huge stalactites hang from the black depths above toward monstrous stalagmites that point up from the black depths below, like the fangs of Titans; at times stalactites and stalagmites have met and formed solid pillars hundreds of feet high, which are grouped like the trunks of the giant redwoods of California.

Of all the many rivers that flow into the Carso, the grandest is the Timavo, which emerges 200 feet wide from a cavern at San Giovanni di Duino, with a flow of more than 85,000,000 cubic feet a day and, after a course of a few miles, falls into the Gulf of Trieste. The source of this river is on the other side of the plateau, in a grotto between the Schneeberg and Fiume, and, under the name of Recca or Reka, it runs northwest for about forty miles, only to plunge into the colossal caverns of St. Kanzian, where it makes one of the greatest underground rivers in the world.

It flows for nearly twenty-two miles through a labyrinth of caves and tunnels, often 900 to 1,000 feet below the surface, receiving other affluents in its course, burrows right under the mountains called Tschitschen-Boden, and emerges as the Timavo.

The grottoes of St. Kanzian, or Canziano, into which the Recca disappears, begin at the end of a deep, narrow gorge which is closed by a perpendicular wall 550 feet high. In front of this cliff and about 100 yards distant is another wall, like a portcullis, under which the river rushes through a triangular hole. It then falls in a cascade to the foot of the great cliff, spreads out into a lake and takes its subterranean way in a series of cataracts, falling ever and ever deeper into the starless night of the bowels of the earth.

Some adventurous spirits explored this underground river with ropes, and rafts, and torches, descending twenty-two waterfalls until, after a course of about two miles, they came upon a great lake, which seemed to have no outlet. Its water, however, soaks through the spongy rock and oozes through narrow fissures.

The river is found again in a grotto at the village of Trebiciano. The city of Trieste has made this accessible to adventurous explorers by building ladders of pine down the perpendicular walls of the pits.

You climb down 1,000 feet, often through crevices so narrow that it seems as if the rocks would close upon you. One pit follows another, joined by low tunnels through which you crawl with difficulty. Sometimes you have to hang by your hands from the lowest rung of a ladder and, suspended over a bottomless abyss, feel with your feet for the uppermost rung of the next ladder, while water drips, drips, drips upon you and covers you with the slime of ages.

At last you reach a cavern, 300 feet high, 700 feet long, through which the river flows, emerging from a gigantic tunnel. At the end of this grotto it forms another stagnant pool, the waters of which are filtered through more porous rock and gathered again into the giant stream which bursts from the side of the mountain at San Giovanni di Duino for its final dash to the sea.

Sometimes the rocks through which the water soaks get choked; then the water quickly accumulates and in a few hours becomes from 300 to 500 feet deep in the cavern. The pressure becomes so great that the air rushes forth from the holes in the ground so violently that once it blew high into the air a great trap-door and hut which had been built at the entrance to the first pit.

The only way to Trieste for the Italian Army lies across this petrified chaos. What the Austrians have done to fortify it is not yet known, but it does not take an engineer or a strategist to understand what limitless possibilities it offers for defense and what almost superhuman efforts will be necessary to conquer it.

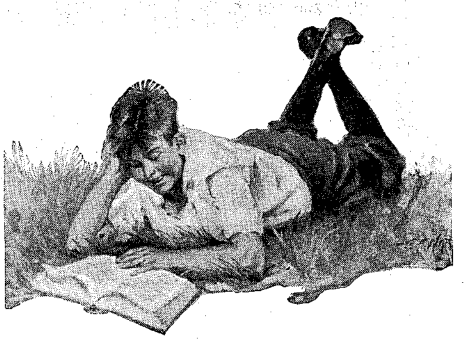
Trieste is safe from the sea until the heights of the Carso which frown over it shall have been taken.

ON THE EVE OF THE BATTLE

THE British were waiting for trouble, and the probability is that they got it very shortly after this story ends. It was the night before an expected German attack and, in preparation, reserve positions were being manned at the strategic points behind the British first-line trench, which had been made ready for such an emergency long before, but which had never been occupied. As a result there was little of the comfort here that is possible in a trench. Many of the dugouts were flooded, and all were damp and disagreeable. We would expect, then, that the company of snipers whom we are to observe on the eve of battle would be uncomfortable and nervous, but the account officially released by the British War Office assures us that the contrary was the truth. The snipers, be it understood, are a crack corps, accustomed to life in the open with all its attendant hardships, and for that reason always determined to have the most comfort the situation can afford. In an hour, says the account in the New York *Sun*, their dugout had been converted from a muddy four-walled hole into a cozy billet.

At one end a rack has been made out of two trench-boards, and here the deadly

"Hello Huck!"



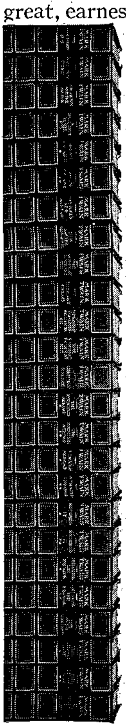
RECALL that golden day when you first read "Huck Finn"? How your mother said "For goodness sake, stop laughing aloud over that book. You sound so silly." But you couldn't stop laughing.

Today when you read "Huckleberry Finn" you will not laugh so much. You will chuckle often, but you will also want to weep. The deep humanity of it—the pathos, that you never saw, as a boy, will appeal to you now. You were too busy laughing to notice the limpid purity of the master's style.

MARK TWAIN

Out of the generous West came Mark Twain, giving widely and freely to the world such laughter as men had never heard.

There seems to be no end to the things that Mark Twain could do well. When he wrote history, it was a kind of history unlike any other except in its accuracy. When he wrote books of travel, it was an event. He did many things—stories, novels, travels, history, essays, humor—but behind each was the force of the great, earnest, powerful personality that dominated his time, so that even then he was known all over the face of the globe. Simple, unassuming, democratic, he was welcomed by kings, he was loved by plain people.



If foreign nations love him, we in this country give him first place in our hearts. The home without Mark Twain is not an American home.

The Centennial Half Price Sale Must Close

Mark Twain wanted these books in the homes of all the people. He wanted us to make good-looking, substantial books, that every man could afford to own. So we made this set, and there has been a tremendous sale on it.

But Mark Twain could not foresee that the price of paper, the price of ink, the price of cloth, would all go up. It is impossible to continue the sale long. It should have closed before this.

Because this is the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of Harper & Brothers, we have decided to continue this half price sale while the present supply lasts.

Get your set now while the price is low. Send the coupon today before the present edition is all gone.

Harper & Brothers
New York 1817-1917

HARPER & BROTHERS, Franklin Square, New York

Send me, all charges prepaid, Mark Twain's works in twenty-five volumes, illustrated, bound in handsome green cloth, stamped in gold, gold tops and untrimmed edges. If not satisfactory, I will return them at your expense. Otherwise I will send you $1.00 within five days and $2.00 a month for 12 months, thus getting the benefit of your half-price sale. LIT. DIGEST 6-9-17

Name ....

Address ....

For our beautiful red half leather edition change the above terms to $2.50 on delivery and $3 a month for twenty months.

The Smile tha

WHAT IS *her* smile worth to you? Probably nothing you could do would bring quite so much gladness into *her* life as to drive home some afternoon and say "How do you like your new car?"

It would mean *her* liberation—and a bigger, broader, healthier, happier life for the whole family.

Nothing else would make that smile so nearly her habitual expression.

Isn't that worth far more than it costs?

In the Willys-Overland line of motor cars is the car of her heart's desire which you can buy for her and still keep on friendly terms with your pocketbook.

It is the most complete line of motor cars ever built by any one producer.

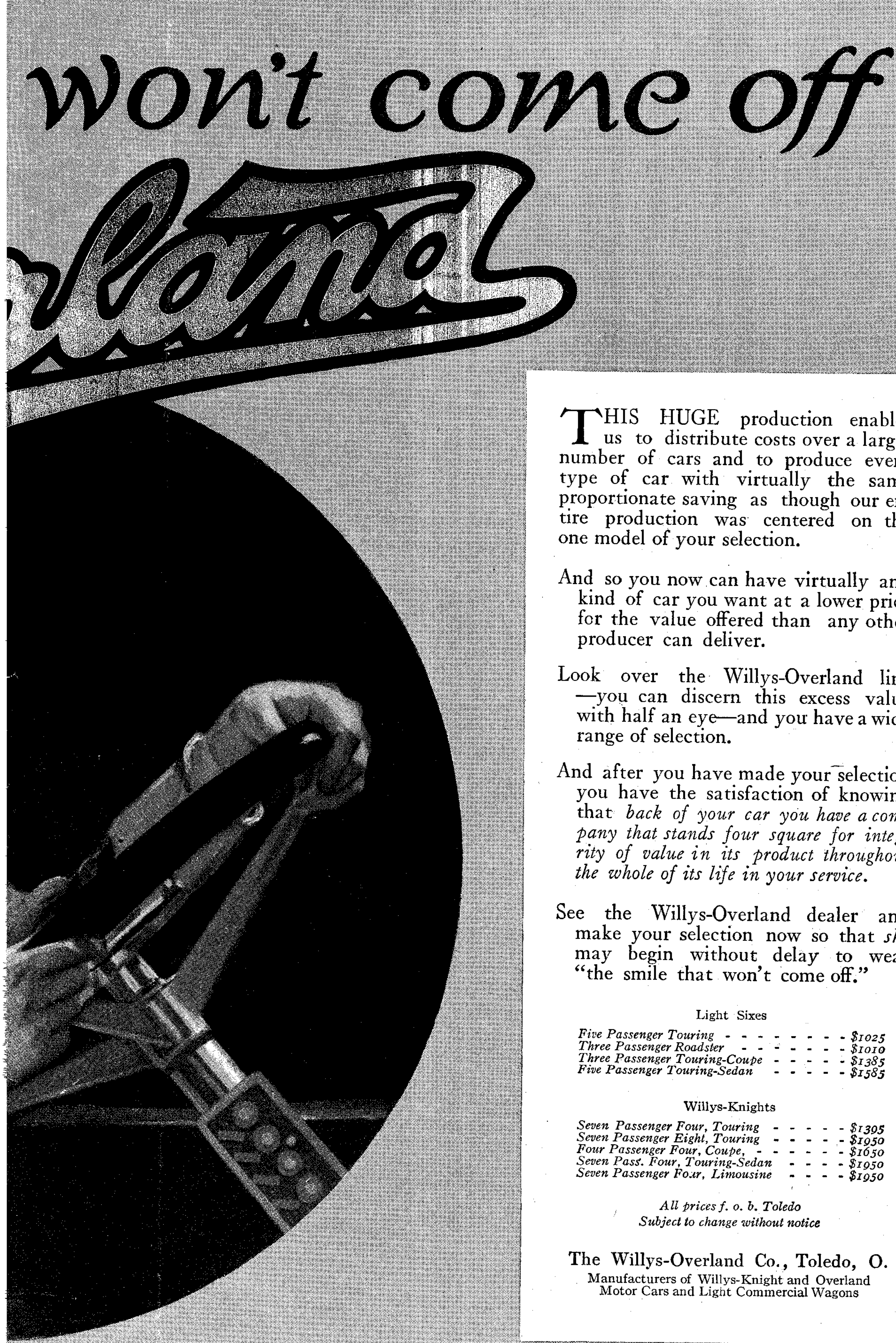
And there is a distinct advantage for you in many types built by one producer.

Our total production of motor cars is huge—second only to one other producer of very much smaller cars.

Light Fours	
Five Passenger Touring	*$695*
Two Passenger Roadster	*$680*
Four Passenger Sport Model	*$795*
Big Fours	
Five Passenger Touring	*$895*
Three Passenger Roadster	*$880*
Three Passenger Touring-Coupe	*$1250*
Five Passenger Touring-Sedan	*$1450*

All prices f. o. b. Toledo
Subject to change without notice

The Willys-Overland Co., Toledo, O.
Manufacturers of Willys-Knight and Overland
Motor Cars and Light Commercial Wagons



THIS HUGE production enables us to distribute costs over a larger number of cars and to produce every type of car with virtually the same proportionate saving as though our entire production was centered on the one model of your selection.

And so you now can have virtually any kind of car you want at a lower price for the value offered than any other producer can deliver.

Look over the Willys-Overland line—you can discern this excess value with half an eye—and you have a wide range of selection.

And after you have made your selection you have the satisfaction of knowing that *back of your car you have a company that stands four square for integrity of value in its product throughout the whole of its life in your service.*

See the Willys-Overland dealer and make your selection now so that *she* may begin without delay to wear "the smile that won't come off."

Light Sixes

Five Passenger Touring	*$1025*
Three Passenger Roadster	*$1010*
Three Passenger Touring-Coupe	*$1385*
Five Passenger Touring-Sedan	*$1585*

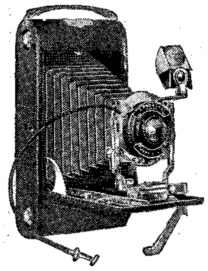
Willys-Knights

Seven Passenger Four, Touring	*$1395*
Seven Passenger Eight, Touring	*$1950*
Four Passenger Four, Coupe,	*$1650*
Seven Pass. Four, Touring-Sedan	*$1950*
Seven Passenger Four, Limousine	*$1950*

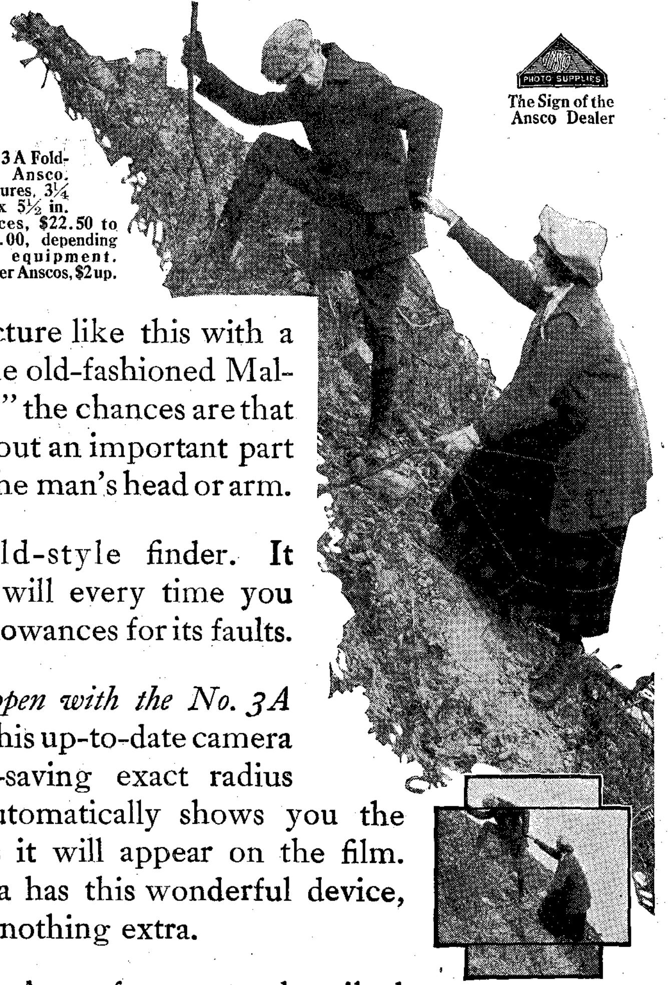
All prices f. o. b. Toledo
Subject to change without notice

The Willys-Overland Co., Toledo, O.
Manufacturers of Willys-Knight and Overland
Motor Cars and Light Commercial Wagons

ANSCO
CAMERAS & SPEEDEX FILM



No. 3A Folding Ansco. Pictures, 3¼ in. x 5½ in. Prices, $22.50 to $30.00, depending on equipment. Other Anscos, $2 up.



The Sign of the Ansco Dealer

In taking a picture like this with a camera having the old-fashioned Maltese cross "finder," the chances are that you would leave out an important part of the picture—the man's head or arm.

Blame the old-style finder. It fooled you, and will every time you forget to make allowances for its faults.

This cannot happen with the No. 3A Folding Ansco. This up-to-date camera has the picture-saving exact radius finder which automatically shows you the picture *exactly* as it will appear on the film. No other camera has this wonderful device, which costs you nothing extra.

Other exclusive Ansco features are described in the Ansco catalog—free from your dealer or from us.

The old-style finder caused the man's head to be left out. This cannot happen with the Ansco.

ANSCO COMPANY BINGHAMTON, NEW YORK

"In the compilation of this volume, Dr. Vizetelly set himself a great task, and by finishing it so admirably he has rendered a valuable service."—The Sun, *New York.*

Frank H. Vizetelly, Litt.D., LL.D.

Just Published **A Desk-Book of**

Twenty-five Thousand Words Frequently Mispronounced

By FRANK H. VIZETELLY, Litt.D., LL.D.

Indicates the correct pronunciation of English words, foreign terms, Bible names, personal names, geographical names, and proper names of all kinds current in literature, science, and the arts. In addition to this, all words that are likely to prove stumbling-blocks to the non-English speaking settler in America are included. In so far as the last feature is concerned, this work is unique.

Each term needing explanation is concisely defined, and wherever necessary notes, or quotations illustrating usage, are appended. The preferences of all the principal dictionaries of the English language are placed on record, and national peculiarities explained.

"A remarkably trustworthy and complete consensus. From numerous severe tests it has emerged with flying colors." —*Scientific American*, New York, N. Y.

"A work of great value to educators and writers, and to all who are in any way connected with literary tasks." —*Chronicle Telegraph*, Pittsburgh, Pa.

12mo, cloth, 942 pages, $1.60 net; by mail $1.72. Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354 Fourth Ave., N. Y. City

sniping rifles are stacked. On a shelf above, also made out of a trench-board spread with empty sand-bags, the valuable telescopic sights and other instruments of the craft are neatly laid out. At regular intervals along the walls suspended from a bayonet driven in between two sand-bags hangs the confused equipment of each man.

The few tallow dips which give a flickering light to the place fret the walls with strange, tremulous designs in shadow work cast by the multitudinous equipment of straps and pouches, and whenever a sniper moves across the floor great shadows swoop up from nothingness and disappear into the roof. The smoke from a score of pipes mounts upward and feeds a billowing cloud which almost hides the roof from view and comes down to the shoulders of a man standing by the doorway, making him appear some headless figure, a stranger entering from another world.

The rations have arrived. There is good evidence of the fact in the glowing charcoal which fills the braziers.

The bottom of the door-curtain has been lifted up and the covering of the window partially removed, so that a gentle draft carries away the noxious fumes from the brazier and, with the exception of the smoke-cloud clinging to the roof, the air of the dugout is pure.

The preparations for a meal are well in hand. One brazier holds a large dixie of water, and the volume of steam pouring from under its lid shows that the boiling point is not far off. A sniper stands by with a bagful of tea and sugar mixed together, ready for the brewing, and another is prying off the end of a tin of "Ideal Milk." Several tins of Maconachie ration are heating on a grill placed above another brazier, but it is on the third brazier that the *pièce de résistance* of the feast is cooking.

The battalion had just been hurried up from its month's rest in a village behind the lines, and the snipers, many of whom had been gamekeepers before the war, had brought with them three plump hares shot the previous day. These are cooking in another "dixie" (a dixie would be a stew-pan in civil life, tho at the front its uses are more various). A burly figure hangs over the pot with an air of attention and authority, stirring it slowly with a spoon, while the greater part of the men are grouped around him, watching the proceedings carefully, in the hope of being able to criticize his method of cooking. The remainder of the battalion are variously employed, asserts the article:

One man holds a canteen of polished aluminum, rather a superior article for an ordinary soldier, but it is not his property. It belongs to the sniper officer to whom he acts as orderly, and it will bear the first fruits of the dixie as a good-will offering from men to officer, symbolical of the fraternal feeling existing in the sniper brotherhood.

There is a certain gravity about the proceedings, but this is a feature which characterizes these fellows in all their activities, and is not due in the slightest degree to any thought of the grim work on the morrow. One who had not met the section before might almost have compared the gathering to the manikin crew whom Rip Van Winkle fell in with in the Catskill Mountains but for the lack of any trace of boredom on the faces of those assembled here.

The staidness stamped on each man comes from responsibility, not weariness. Possibly they have a greater average record of Germans to their credit than any of their fellows, and men accustomed to deal out death are not prone to uncontrolled gaiety; nor are men who themselves walk daily in the valley of the shadow guilty of undue merriment.

Gravest of all the assembly are those seated nearest the brazier, where the hare soup is stewing, and it is not difficult to infer that they are the veterans, the supersnipers, of the section. Their age, the manner in which the younger snipers defer to them and give them place, the cool confidence of their every look and movement, all mark them out as leaders among men.

Certainly they form a notable group, one which a psychologist would delight to study; each a man of distinct personality, yet collectively the deadliest unit on the whole battle-line; each of a name known outside the division and of a skill which has brought the section success in the trenches and credit on the test rifle-ranges behind the lines. Yet no trace of arrogance shows itself in their demeanor, and the careless observer might possibly have only caught a hint of the great reserve strength embodied in each of them. And all sit gravely and watch big Adam, him who wields the spoon, stir the soup.

Suddenly there is a diversion from the other end of the dugout. Here two or three younger men have been sitting, and their conversation, gradually rising in key, has been slowly breaking in as a disturbing factor to the solemnity of their elders round the brazier. The noise now reaches a climax and an indignant voice exclaims:

"Ye're just a blether, Jimmy Duffus; just a big, bletherin' eediot."

"But I tell ye, Wullie, I heard the officer sayin' so," says Jimmy aggrievedly.

"Well, even tho ye did," rejoins Willie, "what richt hae ye to be turnin' ower what the officer says in public?"

"He didna tell me to keep it quate, Wullie Black."

"He didna tell ye onything at a'. It was jist thae big lugs o' yours happened by at the time. And noo, like the big mooth ye are, ye goun clyping it a' ower the place."

Jimmy rose threateningly, and Willie was not a whit behind him. Another second and they would have come to blows, but the sergeant intervened.

"Come ower here, baith o' ye," he said sternly, and the two slunk up to him.

"It was Duffus here, sairgeant, was sayin' that the officer was sayin' that the Germans wud attack—"

"Be quate, Black," broke in the sergeant. "Ye're but a poor, ignorant boy, Wullie," he continued, speaking with great deliberation, "only good to hold the horse by the head. Go and clean that rifle or I'll tak it from ye a'thegither."

Willie went off to his task with alacrity. Not only did he love his rifle, but he feared his sergeant's eloquence. "And as for you, Duffus," said the latter, turning to the other culprit, "if you do not keep your mooth shut aboot what your betters say, ye'll be oot o' the section the morn's mornin'. Jist mind in future that onything

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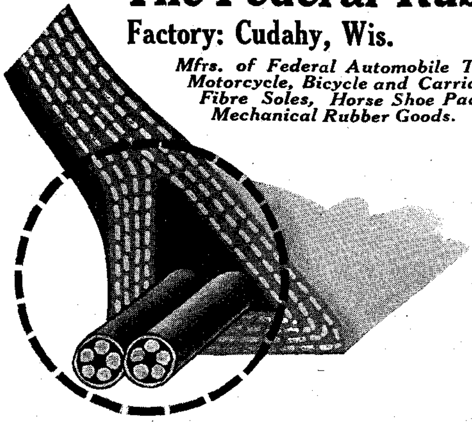

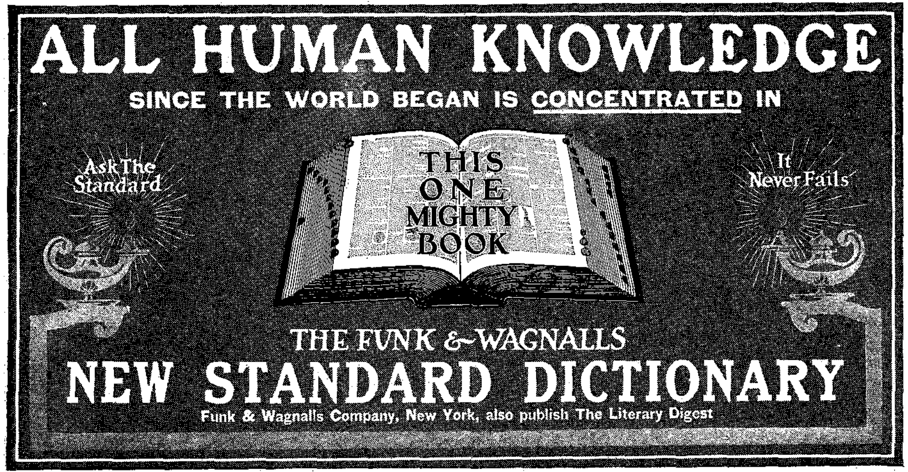

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the officer wants the section to know, I'll tell ye."

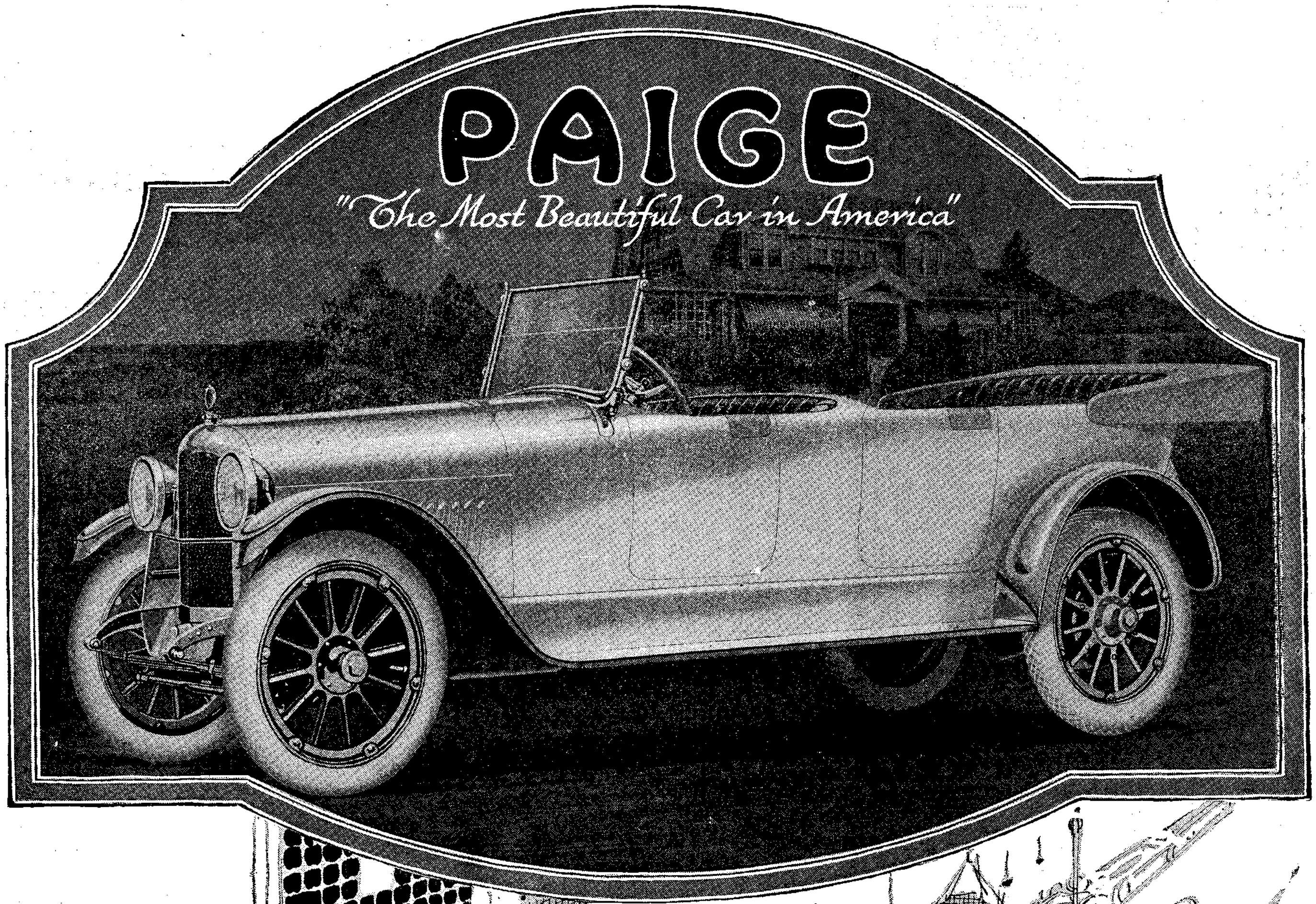
Jimmy sat down greatly abashed, while the sergeant leaned gently back against some bags of charcoal and dozed off. But Jimmy was too full of news to be quiet long, and the information he had heard the officers discussing was too momentous for him to contain alone. As soon as the sergeant was sound asleep he shot his thunderbolt, says *The Sun:*

> "The officer said the Germans would attack at dawn."
>
> He spoke almost in an undertone, yet with the exception of the sergeant every one in the dugout could hear him. Not a man stirred, however. No official announcement had been made as to the reason for the recent move, but each had drawn his own conclusion, and the news caused no surprize.
>
> Big Adam leaned forward and roused the sergeant, and one or two of the younger men looked up inquiringly expecting some authoritative contribution to the discussion, but when he spoke his words had no reference to the coming attack.
>
> "This is grand hare soup," he said quietly, tasting a spoonful appreciatively. "Will ye tak a sup, Andra?"

THE LIQUIDATION OF A SULTANATE

MR. WALTER B. HARRIS, F.R.G.S. and Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, is an Englishman who has chosen to live in Morocco for almost thirty years. He has had his share of adventures, not only in the course of his explorations to the oases of the northwest Sahara and the rocky valleys of the Atlas Mountains, but also in the course of daily life in Morocco, which is a riot of other things than local color. As a result of his long residence Mr. Harris has become the trusted adviser both of the natives and the European officials. In fact, one chief was so greatly pleased with his society that he kidnaped Mr. Harris, bag and baggage, and kept him prisoner in his palace for some time. All of which Mr. Harris duly reported to the London *Times*, of which he is the Morocco correspondent. His latest story concerns the liquidation of a sultanate, a somewhat involved proceeding in which he was induced to act as umpire with the arbiter's usual reward. He writes in *The Times:*

> The Sultan, who in 1912 signed the treaty by which France assumed the protectorate over Morocco, resigned the throne a few months later. In the interval there was a prolonged personal battle between his majesty and the French authorities. The Sultan bargained with rapacity to obtain the best terms possible for himself. Even on the very day of his official abdication, when he was to leave Morocco for France, he demanded and obtained a sum of £40,000 above what had been stipulated by stubbornly refusing to abdicate or go unless he got it, and, as the orders for the proclaiming of the new Sultan had already been dispatched to the towns of the interior, the sum had either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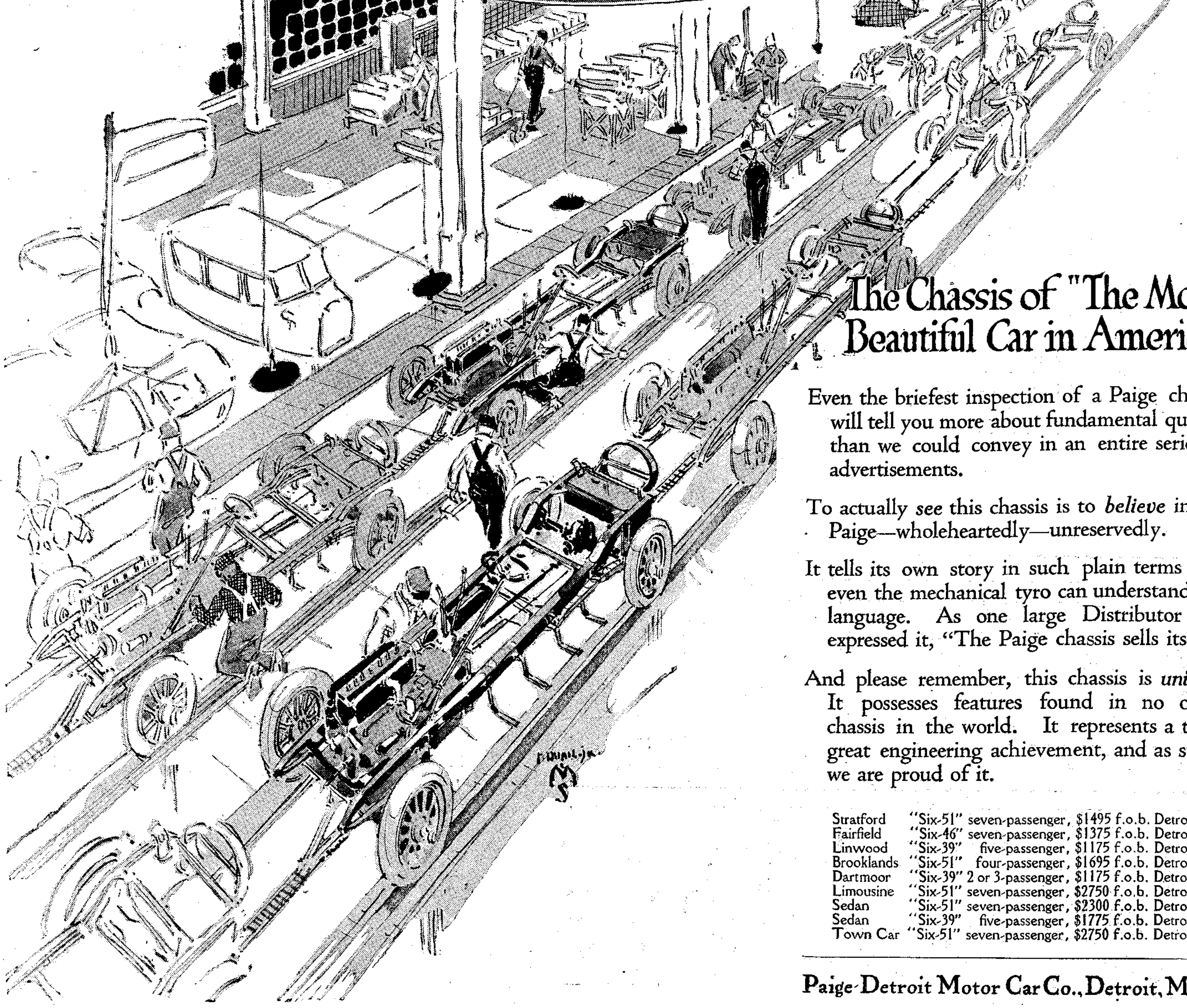

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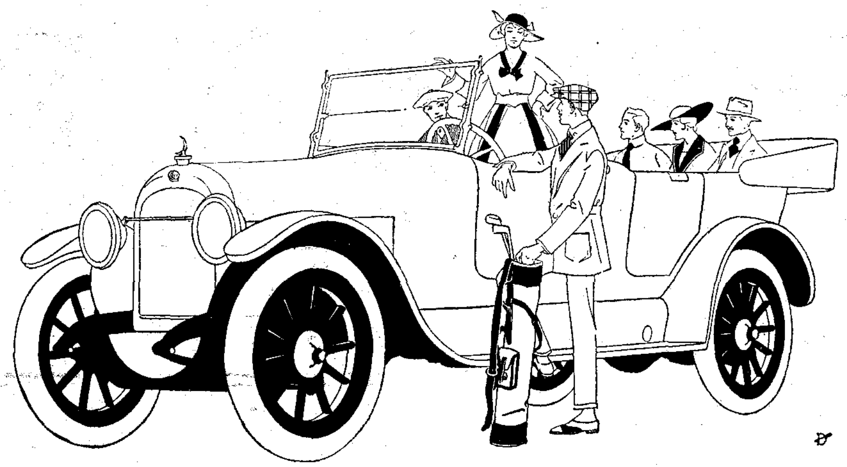

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to be paid or serious complications faced. As the Sultan stept on board the launch that was to take him to the cruiser which awaited him, he handed to the French Resident-General his deed of abdication, but he would not allow it to leave his hands until he, in turn, had obtained a firm grip on the £40,000 check.

The night before he abdicated the Sultan destroyed the sacred emblems of the Sultanate of Morocco—for he realized that he was the last independent sovereign of that country. He burned the crimson velvet parasol which had been carried over his head on occasions of State. The crimson-covered palanquin he hewed in pieces and consigned to the flames, together with the cases in which the holy books were carried. The books themselves, there is reason to believe, he took with him. Two famous brocaded banners of great sanctity were also made victims of the flames. He was, however, far less sentimental about the palace jewels, and carefully secured the whole lot.

As long as the ex-Sultan was traveling in France as the semiofficial guest of the Republic there was quiet in Morocco, but hardly had he returned and taken up his residence in the old palace of Kasba in Tangier than trouble broke out and began to increase by geometrical proportion. In the first place he was joined by his family and suite, about one hundred and sixty persons. Then it was necessary to settle the details of the abdication, which had been decided only as to its principal features. Alas, it was discovered that the ex-Sultan was in debt (which had been suspected all along), and the quarrel as to who should pay the debts became so epic that Mr. Harris was called in to settle it, if he could. The affairs were in a muddle; he relates in *The Times:*

> During the following weeks the principal points were solved—the question of pension-funds for the construction of a palace at Tangier, the retention of certain great properties in the interior, and the future of the ex-Sultan's wives and children. Then came the question of the debts, concerning some of which there arose long and ceremonious discussion. For instance, there was a very large bill for a marble staircase, ordered in Italy for the palace at Fez. The French representatives argued that the staircase was merely a piece of wild extravagance on the ex-Sultan's part—and that, accordingly, he must pay for it. His ex-majesty, on the contrary, insisted that the palace was the property of the state, and that any additions or improvements made to it were for the good of the state. It was his successor, and not he, who would benefit from the staircase. The Protectorate allowed the justice of this last argument and paid the bill.
>
> The sequel of the story is worth telling. A few months later, when the ex-Sultan was signing the contracts for the construction of his new palace at Tangier, he eliminated one of the several marble staircases which were to be erected. He had, he said, a very fine staircase which would do admirably in its place. The writer ventured to ask if it was the famous marble staircase over which there had been so much discussion. "It is," replied

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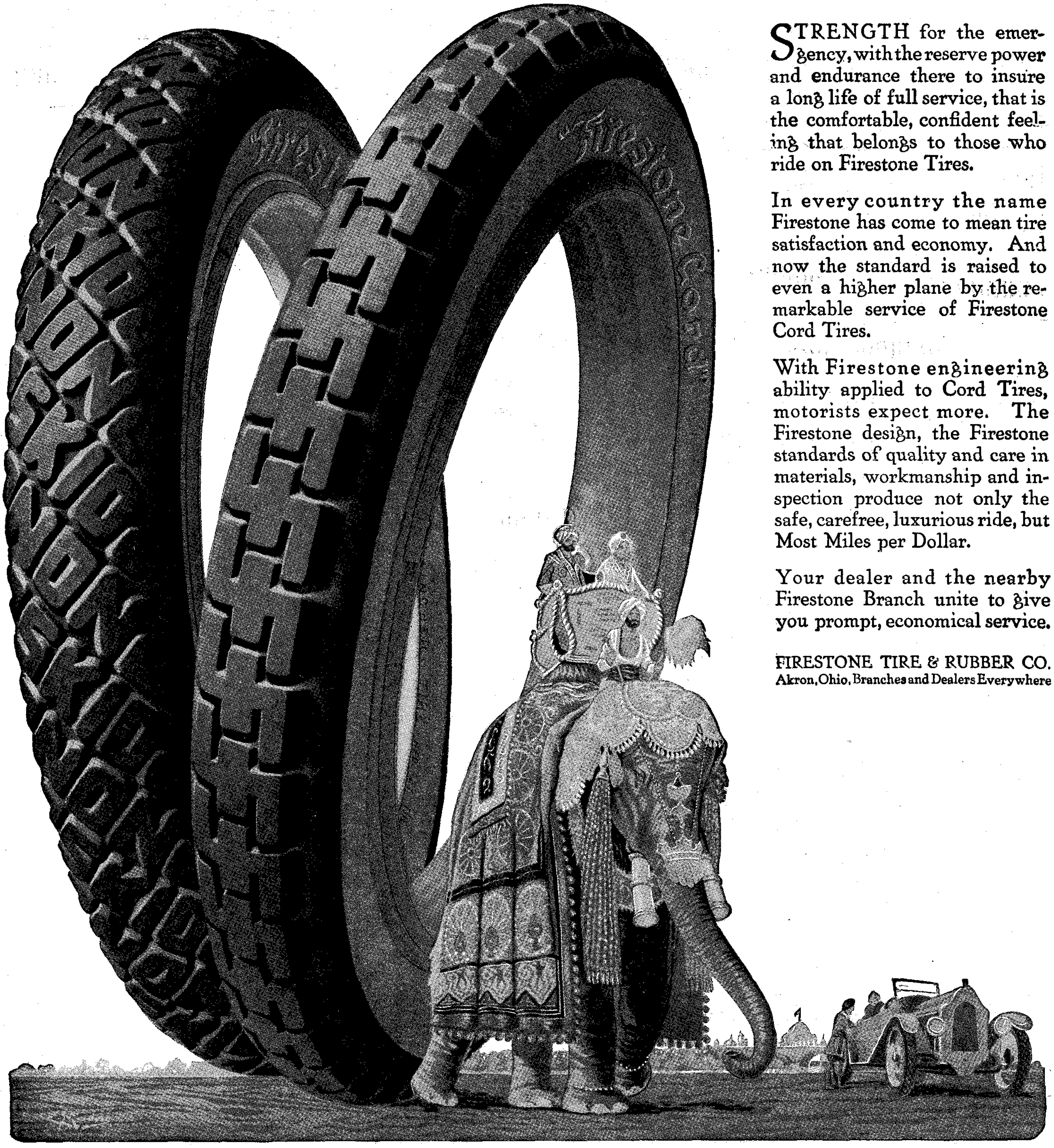

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the ex-Sultan. "You see it had not yet left Italy, so I telegraphed and had it landed here instead of being sent to Fez."

The Protectorate Government also paid for several hundred yards of crimson cloth for trousers for the women slaves in the Imperial kitchens. The Sultan vehemently protested against being called upon to pay for these garments—the kitchen-slaves were part of the Imperial *entourage* and required trousers just as much as the troops did. The Protectorate authorities complained that a cotton material would have done as well. "It may be the custom in Europe," the ex-Sultan replied, "for the royal kitchen-maids to wear cotton trousers, but in Morocco we have more sense of the dignity of their position."

This argument proved unanswerable, and the bill was paid. It was then time to solve the most serious muddle of all, and, if the situation reads like the plot of a comic opera, please remember that it was no comedy to the French commissioners, nor to Mr. Harris, in spite of his unfailing tact. Of his trials with the ex-Sultan's dentist he writes:

> The most difficult case to settle was that of the ex-Sultan's dentist, a Spaniard. It might naturally be supposed that his bill was for professional work; but no—it was for a live lion. After all, there is no reason why dentists should not be employed to buy and sell lions or anything else, only at first it seemed a little incongruous. The dentist had been engaged by the Sultan at a regular stipend, and having, presumably, patched up the mouths of all the Imperial family, was unemployed. The Sultan, having just usurped his brother's throne, was setting himself up as a legitimate sovereign, and, accordingly, began to purchase wild beasts with the energy of a circus proprietor. He therefore dispatched the dentist to Germany to procure him a selection, which Hagenbeck supplied. But the dentist erred. He should have returned with the menagerie and shared its glory. He did not do so, and when he arrived in Fez a few months later the novelty and glamor of the wild beasts was over, and there was a lion that had not been paid for. So far, tho disputed, the question was possible of solution, but there were complications—for the Sultan, immensely attracted by the mechanism of the dentist's chair, had some time before ordered from the dentist a throne which was to be constructed on the same principles. This throne had never been delivered—so there was a counter-claim. But the Sultan also claimed to have paid for the lion, or, if he had not paid for it, then it was a state debt. He claimed, too, to have paid the dentist in advance for the mechanical throne.
>
> Now the dentist held a trump-card. The ex-Sultan had lodged him in a small villa in one of his Tangier properties. The dentist refused to quit, and the Spanish authorities upheld him. The ex-Sultan sent a body of his slaves to evict his dentist. They found the villa barricaded and were received with pistol-shots. At length an interview was arranged between the two disputants, at which, as mediator, the writer was invited to be present. The ex-Sultan was seated on a divan studiously reading a book when the dentist entered and made his obeisance, but this obeisance —polite but intentionally curtailed—did

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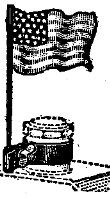

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not meet with the approval of his ex-Majesty, who, without raising his eyes, continued reading half aloud. A long silence ensued, broken by one of the Sultan's suite, who said:

"My Lord the King, the dentist is here."

"Has he brought my dentist-chair throne?" asked the ex-Sultan in his mildest of voices, without looking up.

Now that was not on our program at all. There was to have been no mention of such unpleasant subjects as dentist's chairs. There was to have been a reconciliation; a sum of money promised to the dentist, and a general abandonment of claims. But, alas! before any one could intervene the dentist had shouted, "Pay me for my lion!"

And then the fat was in the fire. For some moments the atmosphere boiled with vituperative allusions to lions and dentists' chairs, until, while the writer almost held the infuriated potentate in his place, the dentist was removed struggling and shouting from the presence-chamber.

By dint of great persuasion the writer eventually obtained a solution. The Sultan did not get his dentist chair, nor did he pay for the lion, which the Government of the French Protectorate took over, not realizing that it had meanwhile died. The dentist got a sum of money in settlement of all claims. The writer, whose solution it was, got the thanks of none, the three parties concerned all expressing themselves as highly dissatisfied with the settlement arrived at.

THE HUSSAR'S ESCAPE FROM SIBERIA

HE had escaped twice from Russian prisons, faced murder with nonchalance, come half-round the world in making his escape, and was to succeed soon after in running the British blockade, but the correspondent of the Los Angeles *Times* who interviewed him on the train going East could see only a middle-aged Hungarian, somewhat thick around the middle, and with a lusty appetite for beverages that come in tall glasses. The man's story was more unusual. He was a reserve officer in the Austrian Army, a captain in a famous regiment of hussars. At the time of the great Russian advance into the Karpathians he had been stationed in the fortress of Peremysl, and when the Russians took the city he was unlucky enough to be taken prisoner. The prisoners were lugged off to a detention-camp near the front, where the officers were separated from the men. What became of the men he did not know, but the officers were sent to a big military prison near Odessa. Prison life is irksome to a man with the care-free Hungarian temperament, explains the correspondent of *The Times:*

> The prison fare was not particularly bad, he said, but the monotony of the place was dreadful. Shut up as they were without anything to think of, they began to have all kinds of imaginary grievances—principally against one another. He said that if half the challenges to deadly combat are carried out there will be a duel a minute after the

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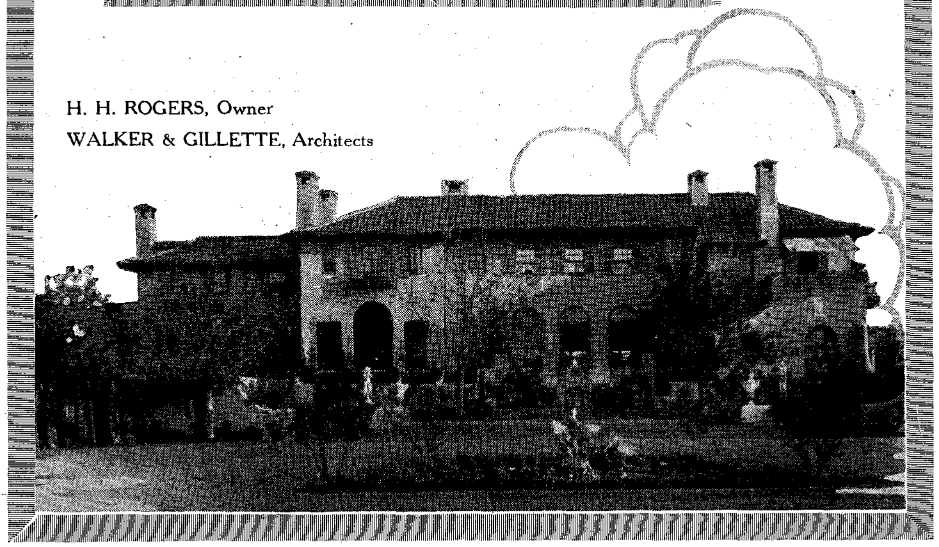

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war. He said it got to be positively ludicrous. Pompous and sensitive enough in all conscience in ordinary circumstances, the German and Austrian officers, under the nervous conditions of prison life, lived under a hair-trigger. If you accidentally bumped into a man on your morning walk, or if you forgot to bow in the usual manner, you promptly had a challenge to a duel—to be fought after the war, as there was nothing to fight with in prison.

Having been brought up along the Galician borders, this Hungarian spoke Russian like a native. This fact encouraged him to make an attempt to escape.

For some remarkable reason the Russians had allowed the captured officers to retain all their money. He himself had several thousand dollars in his pockets. When it became whispered around that he intended to make a getaway, other officers asked him to carry money back to their families. The result was that when he slipt away he had nearly $30,000 in cash on his person.

He didn't tell me exactly how he managed to get away, but I inferred that it was through the bribery of some of the prison guards. At any rate he slipt out of the prison one night and turned eastward. His general plan was to make his way down through the passes of the Caucasus Mountains through Armenia, and thence to Turkey, where he would be safe.

Hiding by day and walking by night, he managed to get to a half-civilized little hamlet on the edge of the great mountains.

The wilderness of the journey before him left him rather appalled. He had intended to buy a horse and try to make his own way through, but he saw that this would be impossible. It inevitably meant losing his way and starving—if he were not killed by wandering bandits!

The town was full of wild-looking Kurdish mountaineers armed to the teeth. He decided to open negotiations with one of these to act as his guide. The first one approached readily agreed to act as his guard, guide, and escort on the long journey through the mountains. He said the fellow was as dirty as a pig and looked as tough as a Malay pirate, but his belt was filled like an arsenal.

Under his advice, the Hungarian officer bought a horse for about three times what it was worth. The arrangements were all made and they were to start the next morning when the wife of the Kurdish peasant at whose hut the Hungarian had taken lodging whispered him a word of warning.

"Don't go with him," she said. "As soon as you are one day out, he will kill you."

"Why should he kill me?" asked the hussar.

The woman shrugged her shoulders. "Well, it is a long journey," she said, "why should he take all that trouble when he could get your money in some other way?"

Her logic was at least convincing if not reassuring. The Hungarian took a little walk through the one street of the town. In the light of her warning, he saw that all the men there would kill a baby to get a drink of milk. They looked vicious enough to commit any crime.

The hussar sat down to think it over. If he tried to go on through the mountains alone he would probably be followed and

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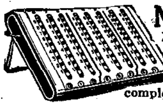

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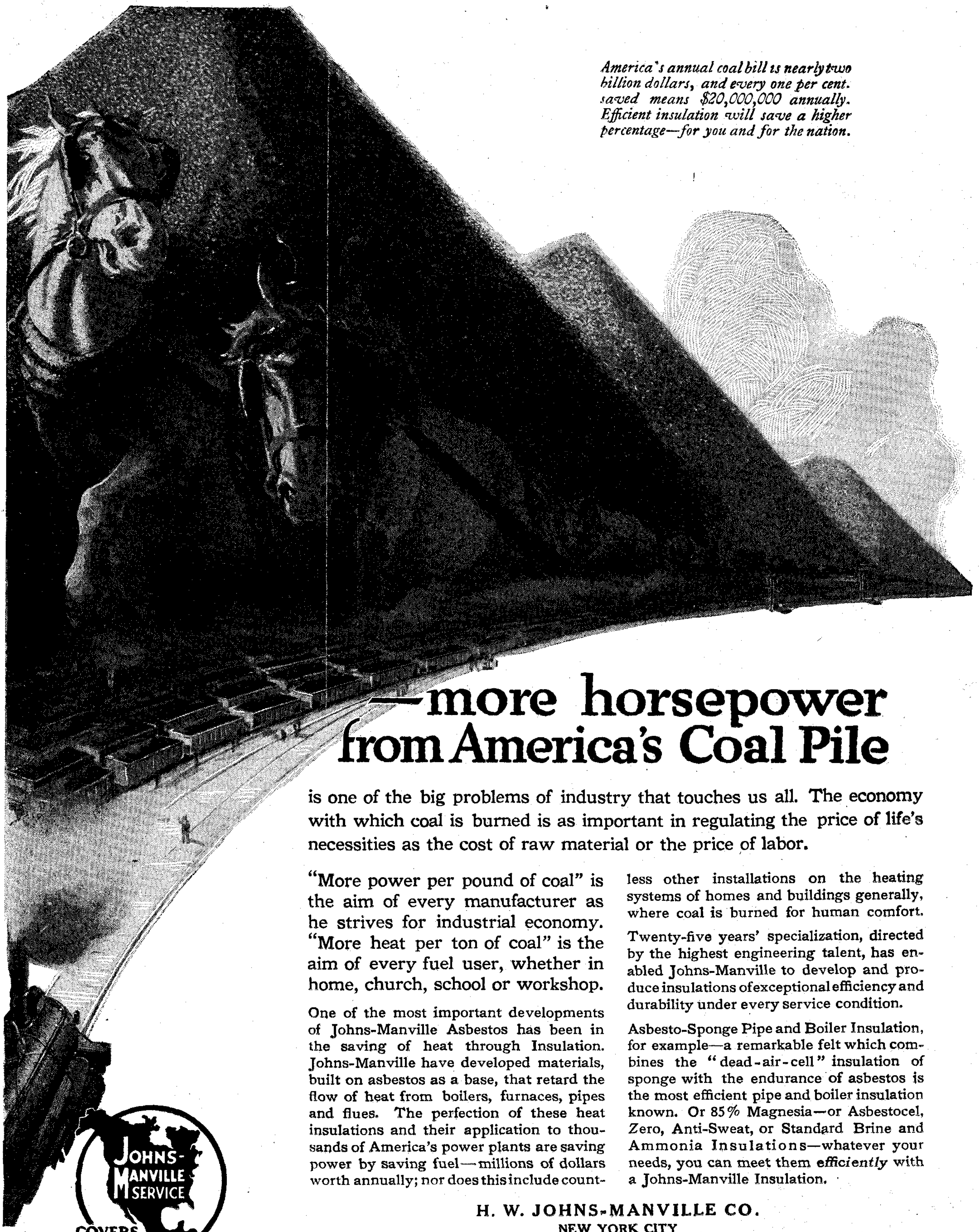

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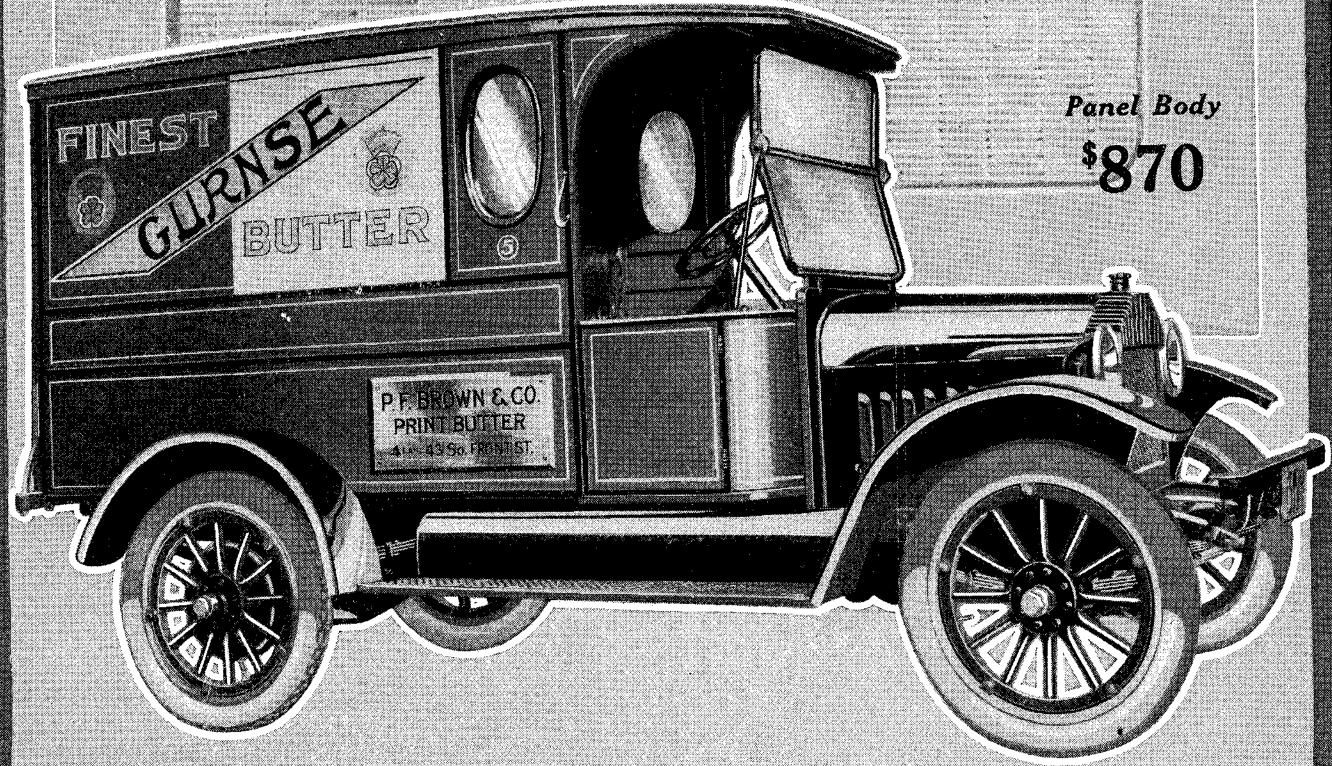

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killed, or assassinated for his rifle by the wandering Kurdish tribes in the mountains. If his luck was good enough to keep him from being shot, he would lose his way and starve. If he went out with his guide, it was simply a question of how long the man allowed him to live. There was only one thing left to do—he must get back to the prison from which he had escaped, where he would find food, shelter, and safety. He started back at once, affirms *The Times*:

He got up in the middle of the night, slipt out of the hut, and took the trail again. Without a great deal of difficulty he found his way back to the prison. A day or two later the sentinel at the officers' prison was amazed to see a Hungarian hussar come nonchalantly up the road and ask to be let into prison.

They led him before the Russian governor of the prison who was furious.

"Where have you been?" he demanded.

"Why," said the hussar blandly, "I have always wanted to see these wonderful mountains, so I just went out for a day or two to see the scenery."

"What do you think this is, a summer resort?" roared the Russian colonel.

The hussar was ordered for a time into solitary confinement. But the Russian commandant was a pretty good fellow. Besides, with his education and his knowledge of Russian, the Hungarian was very useful about the prison. So they restored him to favor very soon.

Meanwhile his uniform had worn out. They had to give him some kind of clothing, so they fitted him out with the clothes of a Russian peasant.

The loose, easy-going discipline of the prison, his pockets full of money, and these Russian clothes made escape the second time ridiculously easy.

He said it could scarcely be called escaping. He literally put on his hat and walked out. He figured it out this time that the way to avoid detection was not to hide around dark corners; but to disarm suspicion by openly mixing with the crowds.

Wherefore he went openly down the streets to the railroad-depot, bought a ticket to Moscow in the ordinary way, and traveled just like any other passenger.

At Moscow he stopt for several weeks. His story became decidedly vague at this point.

He told me that he fell in with a woman who had the *entrée* to army circles in Russia and that she got him a card to a Russian officers' club where he hung around for two weeks, mingling with the officers without his nationality being suspected. The woman had in the meantime drest him up in good clothes and had changed his Austrian money into Russian coinage.

The hussar tried to give me the impression that the woman had fallen a victim to his manly charms and had thereby been induced to turn traitor to her country. I couldn't quite believe this, he didn't look the part.

From what we have since learned of Russian conditions, it seems very probable that, when the hussar got to Moscow, he hunted up the circle of German spies who were operating there, reported for duty, and was taken care of.

At any rate, he said that a revolution was even then going on in the city. He

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also said that he had learned military secrets that would be priceless to the German General Staff.

At last something happened at the officers' club which caused him to leave between a night and a day. He took a train on the Trans-Siberian Railway, with the purpose of making his way into China, and thence to America. The only hitch in this scheme was his lack of passports, and he knew that the critical moment would come at the Manchurian border, when he was asked to produce passports which he did not possess and could not steal. The correspondent for *The Times* asked if this did not give him a good deal of anxiety.

"Oh, no," he said. "We Hungarians are not much given to worry. Anyhow you learn one thing in the army: Never bother about perils until they are at hand. During a war you escape with your life from many extraordinary predicaments; you come to the belief that when the tight place comes some way will be shown you to get out of it. So you just learn to wait for the time to come without planning how you are to get out."

He said he put it out of his mind and had a bully time on the trip across Siberia. The train was a palace on wheels. It was more like a great transatlantic steamer. Many interesting men were among the passengers. No one seemed to bother about who he was and he had a perfectly charming time.

Just before he got to the Manchurian border, he had to change trains. As he was waiting on the platform for the Manchurian train, an old Jew with a long white beard came close to him on the platform and whispered, "Come with me."

Without looking behind him, the old Jew started away from the station. The hussar said that this moment was the most agonizing of his life.

He had never seen the old man before; didn't know who he was; didn't know what he wanted. To follow him was to miss the train that promised him freedom in a few hours. But there was something about the old man's manner that he dare not disregard. It was a great gamble, but between the train hooting in the distance and the old man he decided to play his chances on the old man.

Keeping about a block behind, he followed the old man through the twisted streets of a dirty little Siberian town.

The old man entered a courtyard and went in through a door. With some trepidation, the hussar followed him. He found himself at last in a room alone with the old fellow.

"What do you want and why did you tell me to follow you?" demanded the hussar, making a great bluff.

"It is no use for you to make any pretenses with me," said the old fellow quietly, "I know you are a German officer. I can tell from your appearance and bearing. I don't care anything about you, but I hate Russia from the bottom of my soul. I imagine that you are on a mission that means no good for Russia; so I am going to help you."

"Well?" demanded the hussar. "How are you going to help me? I should have taken that train. By now I would have been safe across the border."

"By now," corrected the old patriarch,

"you would have been on the way to a Russian prison. That train is a through train. All the passengers are searched on that train. They all have to show passports and endure an examination." And the old Jew added slyly, "I fancied that you might not have a proper passport."

"Well, what am I going to do—stay here for the rest of my life?" demanded the hussar testily.

"Patience, my son," said the old man. "To-night there is another train—a scrubby little local train that runs back and forth across the border carrying the peasants and traders. No one pays any attention to that train. You will be on it when it goes out to-night."

When the local train left that night the hussar was one of the passengers. The others were dirty, badly smelling Manchurian farmers.

But it carried him safely across the border and into China. Without further difficulty he made his way to America.

He was on his way to the Eastern coast, he informed the newspaper man, and expected to take ship for Austria within a month. When his companion hinted that he would find it harder to get through the British blockade than to hoodwink the Russian officials, he winked. And sure enough, within three months the Westerner had received a card from him. He was back at his old table in the café of Peremysl, drinking cool concoctions from tall glasses.

A BOSS IN PETTICOATS

"BOSS" isn't just the right word. For one thing, Miss Rose Moriarty is a young girl who never sits with her feet on the desk and a large black, half-smoked cigar stuck in the corner of her mouth. Then, too, most unlike a boss, charges of graft and devious politics have never been brought against her, and yet the citizens of Elyria, Ohio, claim that Rose is the boss of the town, the commanding figure in local politics. For over fifteen years she has been able to control or to represent the wishes of her community, and altho the whole city recognizes the fact, no one can give a reason, not even Miss Moriarty herself. At least, so says the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, which spent twenty-four hours the other day interviewing Miss Moriarty, her friends (who were legion), and her enemies (who were very much so); but in the course of the interview the secret comes out little by little. For example:

> Rose Moriarty is beautifully and wonderfully kind and human, with a sort of kindness and humanness that goes straight to the heart and nestles there. The children along the street hail her and she hails them. To them she is "Rose" or "Miss Rose," as she is to the whole town, not with any intention of familiarity but with a wholesome good-fellowship and understanding.
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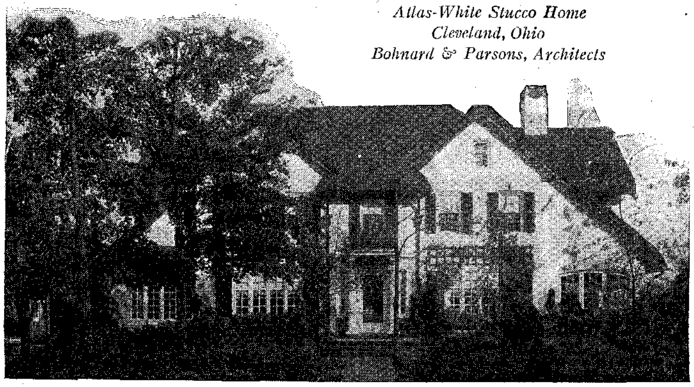

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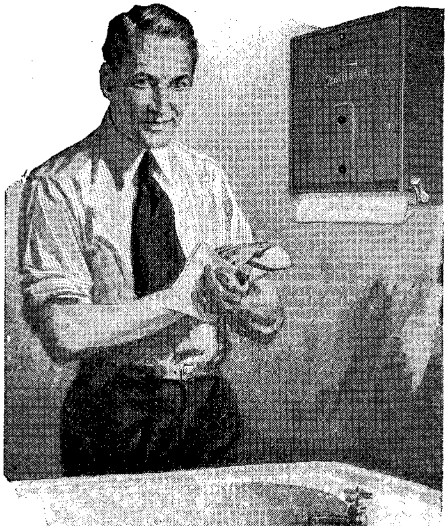

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the reputation she has. If some one's cellar is full of water because a sewer has backed up, Miss Moriarty is the person to whom the complainant goes, day or night. She has been known to be called out of bed at the most ungodly hours to hear all sorts of minor grumbles which are not at all stipulated in her contract, written or understood. If some poor derelict has been indiscreet and has gone amuck of the authorities, it is to Miss Rose he appeals. She has gone down in the middle of the night often to intervene in behalf of some friendless, helpless piece of driftwood whom the ordinary individual would treat as that and nothing more. Playing politics? Perhaps.

"She never overlooks a chance to obligate folks so that they will have to be for her," one of her foes said.

Undoubtedly that's part of the game. But wait, and again the digression into the personal. One night after work Miss Moriarty said, "There's a child crying here. I must find out about it."

It was very late, and Miss Moriarty was very tired, but she found the weeping child.

There was more than a suspicion of tears in her eyes when she came back—apparently after a long period of "comforting."

"Poor kid," she said, "she failed in her exams."

Was she working for a vote? Or even the indirect influence the adolescent child might have? Wondrous foresightedness that.

Whatever the game, it has rested heavily upon her. In the deep Irish blue of Rose Moriarty's eyes lurks the weariness, the tragedy that comes with trying to shoulder a people's burden.

It was this same determination of hers to do all she could, whether she were paid to do it or not, that laid the foundation of Miss Moriarty's power and kept her in place for fifteen years. She herself thinks that the reason for her continued success is that she always has won, and the majority likes to stand by a winner. The answer makes it easy to believe that Miss Moriarty is Irish. The true reason—but we aren't to give it away. Here is *The Plain Dealer's* story of how she got her first position.

Just out of school, and working in the law-office of her brother-in-law, she heard about a prospective vacancy in the office of W. H. Park, city clerk. She went after it and got it, and she has been following up that method of procedure ever since.

Park was the oldest citizen of the community, decidedly "sot" in his ways, and Rose's first job was to unsot some of them. One of her first "jobs," barring of course her official duty as acting stenographer at council-meetings every Tuesday night, was a thorough house-cleaning and systematizing of Park's office. There wasn't a great deal of work attached to the job as it was being done and Rose wanted work. So she made it.

Little by little she assumed responsibilities, jobs for which she wasn't hired—a quality which efficiency experts the country over urge upon would-be successful workers and which, with delightful inconsistency, Miss Moriarty's political foes object to most in her, and advance as the reason why the town should be rid of its "petticoat government."

One man frankly put his objection. "She butts in on every one's job," he said; "she wants to run everything—and does."

At any rate, Rose Moriarty, just out of school, was not contented with a stenographer's job and proceeded to do more than her little weekly pay-envelope remunerated her for.

She never marked time. She learned her job. So well had she progressed in learning it after she had been in Park's office a very short time, that when the old man was taken ill and had to go South, and "forget it," he knew, and so did the council and all of the townsfolk, that his job would not suffer. His stenographer jumped into the vacancy and ran the job. What's more, she covered herself with glory and laid the basis for the power which has been hers ever since.

In the next campaign, Frank R. Fauver, now State Commissioner of Public Works, was elected auditor and appointed Miss Moriarty his deputy. That is the position which she held until this year. At the present moment Miss Moriarty is "out of" office, that is, out of the auditor's office, where she has been *de facto* city government ever since she entered it in 1901.

It took just four years of public office for Miss Moriarty to establish herself as indispensable to the city's welfare. In 1905, when Frank R. Fauver ran for reelection as city auditor, the retention of Rose Moriarty as deputy was made a campaign issue. It has been more or less ever since. It has been the Moriarty faction and "the other side," and the pro-Moriarty newspaper and campaign literature have always based their claims and their pleas on: "A vote for Frank R. Fauver (or Al Curtis or John Doe) is a vote for Rose."

And Elyria rallied loyally to her standard, and has remained loyal ever since.

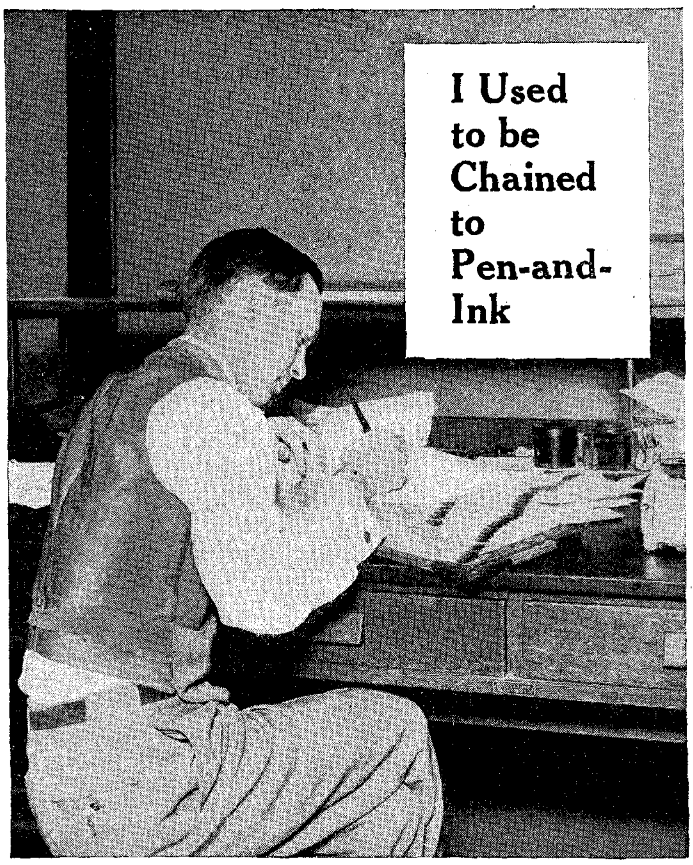
The cause of this loyalty is not far to seek. In her position as auditor's assistant she is able to detect and eliminate the petty graft which is the delight of the small politician's heart, and she has done so fearlessly. Her enemies claim that she poses as the "watch-dog of the treasury," and *The Plain Dealer* heard many tales about the way she saved the city money, one of which we quote:

"There are certain city officials who have been in the habit of charging their tire and gasoline bills to the city, claiming they used their machines while performing official business. They did—about three hours a day. But their machines were used for other purposes more hours. Rose refused to pay their expense accounts. It made a hit with us, I tell you, but it didn't make a hit with the folks who owned the machines. And that's only one example."

There's a tale about a man who left his wife and then got in bad with the authorities for beating the "affinity." He wanted a nice, soft political job—the humane office, and came to Elyria's boss for her influence.

"You a humane officer?" scoffed Rose. "Don't make me laugh."

Friends and enemies alike agree that she has the proverbial Irish tendency to play politics and win, and they agree, too, that she is the last word in efficiency. She knows her job and every other one about city hall. A man comes in with a germ of a good idea and tells Rose Moriarty about



Once I Was a Slave to Figures

By

W. H. Keller, of the Graham-Brown Shoe Co., Manufacturers and Wholesalers, Dallas, Texas

"Most people regard ledger posting and bookkeeping as one and the same thing. But they're not, by a long shot!

"Ledger posting is largely mechanical work—bookkeeping is a profession.

"People confuse the two because hundreds of bookkeepers are only ledger posters. Ledger posting takes seven-eighths of their time; and chasing errors the other eighth!

"Before we got our Burroughs Ledger Posting Machine I was simply tied to the ledgers hand and foot—fastened there by pen-and-ink.

"At the month-end the trial balance and avalanche of statements always snowed me under. Then I had to call in half of the office force to dig me out.

"Finally Mr. Graham, our secretary, came to the rescue by buying a Burroughs Ledger Posting and Statement Machine.

FIGURING AND BOOKKEEPING MACHINES
PREVENT COSTLY ERRORS—SAVE VALUABLE TIME

Burroughs

PRICED AS
LOW AS $125

Now I Make Figures Serve Me

"I keep the books now, the books no longer keep me—after hours. Ledger posting has become a job that I clean up in moments when I haven't anything better to do. And it never takes more than a couple of hours.

"At the end of the month my trial balance never fails to come out the first time.

"I get my statements into the mail on the first of each month.

"My books are far neater than they used to be in the pen-and-ink days. My work is absolutely correct and the automatic extension of balances on each account that the Burroughs machine gives me, makes the credit man a welcome visitor in my department instead of a forerunner of trouble.

"The machine does machine work and I do brain-work, with a natural result that I am developing, and am far more valuable to my firm. If I'm not a bigger man all around it's my own fault."

98 Burroughs Models

Ninety-eight Burroughs Models, and nearly 600 variations make a Burroughs possible for any firm. Burroughs Ledger Posting Machines are adapted to either card or loose leaf ledgers.

Consult your banker or telephone book for the address of the nearest of the 170 Burroughs Offices in the United States and Canada.

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Ledger
Posting
has set
me free

$7.50 MAKES YOUR FORD A HIGH POWERED CAR

$7.50 is all you have to pay for a set of 12 **American Hammered Piston Rings.**

Install a set of these rings in your Ford and we guarantee you will get from 10 to 30% more power; 25 to 50% more mileage from gasoline, save about 50% oil; eliminate carbon and spark plug trouble; also smoking and prevent your cylinders from getting out of true.

American Hammered Piston Rings add new force and vitality to your motor and actually pay for themselves in the saving of gas and oil.

American Hammered Piston Rings are standard equipment exclusively on such high grade cars and trucks as Pierce-Arrow, Winton, Chalmers, Mercer, Stearns, White, Lozier, Kelly-Springfield, Stegeman and others.

If they're NECESSITIES, NOT LUXURIES, on these cars, they are certainly a necessity on your Ford.

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If within one year after installing these rings you are not satisfied with results, return them to us and your money will be refunded.

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it, and, before he knows it, he has "fathered" an ordinance. Of course he's for her, and so are his friends.

"Many public officials, knowing that Rose could and would handle their jobs, have shifted the responsibilities," explained one prominent attorney, "so she has become practically the city government. That's fine for the city when offices are held by weak sisters, but now and then there is a man in a job who prefers to do his own work, and lets her know it. Then she goes after his scalp. That's how she's held sway here."

She has her share of enemies and has seen many a hard fight, but it is said in Elyria that she has absolute faith in herself. She knows definitely what she wants to do, and is willing to work eighteen hours a day to do it. Her opponents say they do not approve of having the city ruled by a czar in skirts, but they admit her keenness and efficiency.

Rose regards her enemies in a truly philosophical and Emersonian manner, declares *The Plain Dealer:*

"It's impossible for any one to take a definite stand upon every public issue as I have done," she says, "without making enemies and lots of them. It isn't that they are against me, necessarily. It's the fact that I've opposed them in some of our big municipal fights that they are determined to 'get me.' It's simply human nature, the logical outcome of events."

They did "get" her finally, this year, but the town is still for her. A canvass of a dozen prominent merchants revealed only one who was against her. Service wins out, and most of the people in her town expect to see her back.

ARMED MERCHANTMEN IN '98

THE first shot of the war, which smashed a periscope a thousand yards away from the *Mongolia*, was well and quickly aimed, but Isaac Russel, writing in the New York *Mail*, tells us that this accuracy was quite to be expected—in fact, that armed merchantmen took the sea against Spain and did shooting fully as good. To be sure, they sank no submarines, yet if the cracker-boxes they blew out of water at five thousand yards had been *U*-boats—well, no one can do more than hit what he aims at. Besides, the armed merchantmen of '98 were not out to hunt submarines, but to fight off the full-fledged battle-ships of Spain. And their batteries were no long, accurate naval guns, but ordinary land-going cannon, without recoil chambers. Here is the foot-note to history as it appeared in *The Mail:*

The ships that were to give battle were an old sugar-freighter, the *Colon*, capable of doing not over ten knots per hour; an old passenger-boat, the *Zelandia*, capable of doing twelve knots, but with a tendency in actual service to limp back to eight or nine knots, and a fairly modern steamship, the *China*, which could steam up to twenty knots.

All three ships set out for the Philippines with troops for Admiral Dewey when all that was known was that he had sunk the Spanish fleet—details as to the completeness of the job and the possible presence of detached ships in other island ports being lacking.

General Bell, now to come to our midst as a commanding general, was along in that expedition which set sail from San Francisco to a chorus of red newspaper head-lines decrying the lack of a war-ship convoy.

An artillery-battery from Utah had dumped its four field-pieces first thing into the hold of the *Colon* when steaming orders were given. Commission and quartermaster supplies had been dumped in indiscriminately on top of the artillery.

Yet before the three ships had got half-way to Honolulu this weird American proposal issued from the board of strategy on the flag-ship had been wigwagged to the other vessels:

"We will have daily battle-drills for use in the emergency of meeting a Spanish war-ship. We figure that the eight brand-new rifled field-pieces distributed among the three ships can outrange any Spanish ship we may meet. We may meet a ship with unrifled guns of much shorter range, and we figure we could sink her before she herself brings her guns into range against us."

A great ambition that!

But it meant a lot of work. The *Colon's* whole cargo had to be shifted to get at the guns. In eight-hour shifts, artillerymen and infantry dug away in the hold until at last they produced guns, cases of shells, and caissons.

The hurricane-deck, in case of battle, was told off for the artillery exclusively. There was a terrific recoil to each shot. It was deemed best not to have the cannon jumping backward off the deck into the sea. So hawser-ropes were brought into play. Ropes were rigged with hooks to which a gun could be speedily hooked fore, or aft, or amidships.

The little three-ship expedition slipt out of Honolulu armed for action—with from two to four cannon on each ship, and gun-crews anxious to rush them fore, aft, or amidships to get the best chance at a target.

The *China's* work, with its superior speed, was to rush ahead 6,000 yards and drop over the flagged cracker-box. The business on the *Colon* after that was to watch for it and open fire at the first glimpse of it.

Sometimes two forward guns blazed at once. The entire battery had been recruited in Utah the month previous. Its men knew nothing of artillery or of the sea. Yet there never was a gunner who let the old cracker-box come nearer than 4,500 yards. It very often was blown up at 5,000 yards!

Did the strategy seem crazy? Well, everybody on all three ships fairly lusted for an encounter with a Spaniard on those foolish terms! My own job as a signalman was to wigwag messages across to the other ships telling them how good or how bad their shots were compared to ours. And to receive messages of similar import.

And then came the dreaded and yet hoped-for day of smoke on the horizon.

A long vigil along the horizon was ended by the indistinct cloud that grew rapidly in size. Instantly all three ships cleared for action. It was some twenty

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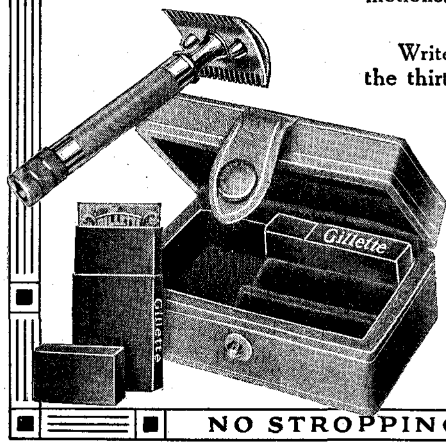
There are thousands of young men just coming to shaving age. The Gillette will help them to form good habits—the saving of small sums that count up to big ones, the habit of getting started on time—of doing a thing perfectly in the quickest way, with the fewest motions.



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And because Boston Garters do their important work unseen, don't let them be the last things you think of. Follow your natural impulse and keep them fresh and lively. The added comfort repays you.

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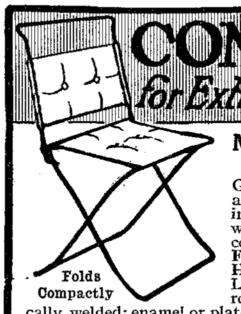

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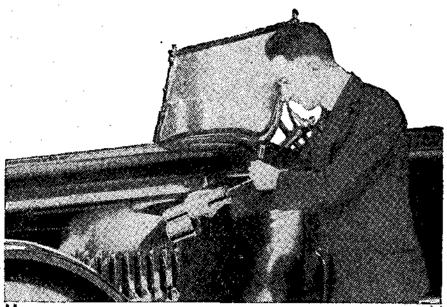

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Don't pay $1.50 for washing or do the sloppy job yourself, when the sprayer method saves 95% of the expense and bother. Get an outfit today from your dealer. Price $1.25 for sprayer and quart bottle of Liquid Veneer; enough for 20 cleanings. $1.50 in Canada. Sent direct if dealer cannot supply.

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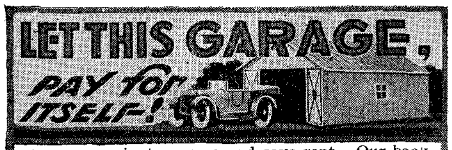

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days out in the Pacific from the last contact with the world of land instead of water.

Infantrymen took post amidships with Krag rifles—to do sharpshooting for possible Spaniards manning enemy guns! The hurricane-decks were cleared of everything but guns, ammunition, and gunners. Sections of the rails were dumped into the sea.

The *China* took a position in the center of a "crescent" formation, the *Zelandia* at one tip, the *Colon* at the other. Shells were put in, lanyards fixt, and gunners shifted the range with the approaching bit of horizon smoke.

The *China* steamed ahead and returned to her position and I caught this bit from a wigwagger's flag on the bridge:

"Smoke on the horizon is from the U. S. S. *Boston*. Our convoy has come from Dewey's fleet. Celebrate with double ration of beans all around."

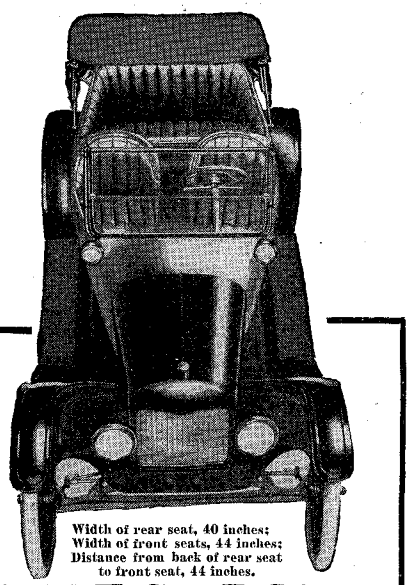
If the armed merchantmen had really been compelled to fight, and had lost—they would have had no life-boats in which to put to sea! The *Boston* steamed slowly alongside one ship after another, and through megaphones in the hands of her jackies the American expedition sent to Dewey's aid learned for the first time in the mid-Pacific about the sinking of Cervera's fleet off Cuba.

Can an armed merchantman make a *U*-boat submerge at the extreme range of her fore and aft guns? The gunners of the days of the earliest Philippine expeditions will surely vote that it can be done.

TURNING TO A BACK CHAPTER

IT is the young men's war. Not of their making, but of their fighting. Only young nerves can stand the strain. There must be full justice done them since they make the sacrifice so cheerfully. We might read into it all a fable for elders. One of the "younger generation" recalls the words of disapproval leveled by the middle-aged upon those of eighteen or twenty at the beginning of 1914. It was not voicing Ibsen's complaint about the "knocking at the door" which preceded the triumphant entrance of adolescence to displace the elder. It was what the youth would style a "calling-down" for his "flippant and ease-loving" ways of life. "The press at that time contained numerous articles and letters from the sedately middle-aged about our goings on," recalls "a member of the younger generation" in the London *Evening Standard*. He shows that it went so far as to hear those of his age called "degenerates." "We were, if you remember, 'always craving for pleasure.' We were 'continually searching for new excitements and fresh sensations.'" The list of shortcomings is even more extended:

> We gave too much of our time to sport—sport where, for the most part, we stood round and watched while paid experts did our playing for us. We talked in an ungenteel slang. And even our morals!—to put it at its mildest—were by no means above suspicion. Oh, yes, we were a bad lot.
>
> Recall the wicked, unsightly dances we



Width of rear seat, 40 inches;
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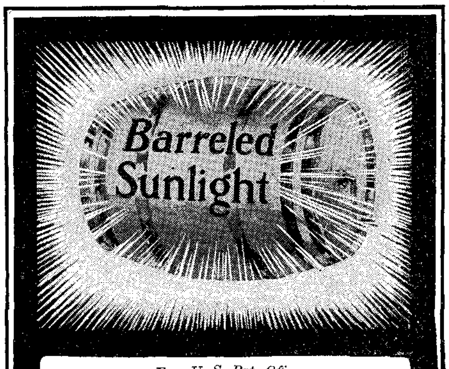

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indulged in. The poor old tango, for instance. What reams and reams the old folks wrote to the papers about it! The tango, they said, was a blot upon the modern ball-room. The boys and girls who danced it should be ashamed of themselves. Young men no longer honored and respected young women. "The younger generation" was degenerate.

And yet, since then, these same young men have died, in thousands, for the honor of these same young women. And these same young women have turned to and accomplished tasks that the maiden ladies who wrote to the papers at the close of 1913 never dreamed of.

The writer is anxious not to lay himself open to the charge of being "a self-satisfied young whippersnapper" or "any of those devastating comments" with which the elders put the youngers in their places. He feels, tho, that "this younger generation—the younger generation which not so very long ago was labeled as decadent, immoral, flippant, and ease-loving—has made more bitter sacrifice, has attained to more blazing glory, and has accomplished greater results than most other generations put together." He proceeds with this interesting *apologia:*

If, as they said of us, we were always craving for pleasure, God knows we have found little enough in the blood and mud of France, and Flanders, or beneath the blazing sun on the waterless deserts of the East, or among the sweat and din of great munition-factories, or in the wards and operating-theaters of the military hospitals. If we were always searching for new excitements and fresh sensations, then, in very truth, we have found them. And it is perhaps as well for the safety of those dear old people who once sat over their afternoon teas discussing our failings, or took up their pens in comfortable studies to criticize us in the press, that we have not been appalled by the new excitements and fresh sensations we have found.

To be quite fair, our critical elders have said many delightful things about us during the past three years, and they have backed us up in every conceivable manner in the great task that has been laid upon our young shoulders. But one can not help wondering if sometimes they recall the opinions they used to hold concerning us.

When we of this sorely tried "younger generation"—those of us who survive the battle, murder, and sudden death of the Great War—have, in our turn, grown old, and have come to the age when we may look to receive the respect of young people who, at the present time, are still unborn, then I hope those young people will respect us not because we are old, but because once we were young. I hope they will respect us—if they respect us at all—because in our youth we gave up our rightful heritage of love-making, and laughter, and joyousness; because we sacrificed our promising young masters of painting, writing, acting, science, invention—those fair brains that should have made our generation great in beautiful things—because we parted sweethearts, and renounced ambitions and stifled personal hopes; because we did all these things to keep faith with Youth, so that it should be established that henceforth Youth shall go, freed from the curse of war, laughing down the ages forever and forever.

The American Boy of 1776
The Happy Daisy Boys

WE are all proud of our American ancestors—sturdy pioneers, who, in boyhood and in manhood, knew the "feel" of a gun in their hands and were trained to shoot straight and true to the mark.

That deep-rooted desire for a gun is still found in the heart of every real American boy. Don't stifle it—let your boy know the keen delight of shooting straight and true to the mark, with a Daisy Air Rifle, the best and safest gun ever designed for boys.

Millions of American men got their first training in marksmanship with a Daisy. Millions of American parents today recognize in the Daisy a wonderful training for muscle, nerve and eye that can be obtained in no other way.

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AIR RIFLES

The Daisy Pump Gun, in the hands of the upper boy in the picture, is a 50-shot repeater, with the same modern pump action found in the highest type of modern sporting rifle.

The Military Daisy, also a 50-shot repeater, follows the latest military lines, with carrying strap and removable bayonet.

Both guns are finished in blued steel, with turned walnut stock, and sell at all dealers for $3.50 Other Daisy models 50 cents to $2.50

If your dealer cannot supply you, any Daisy model will be sent direct from factory on receipt of price. Send for descriptive circular.

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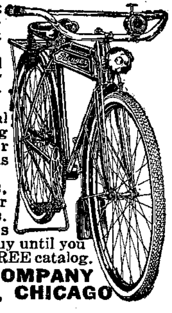

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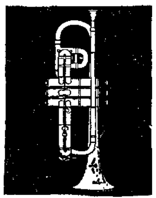

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"He was the biggest bass we got all week—weighed nearly four pounds—some excuse for letting a pipe go out!"

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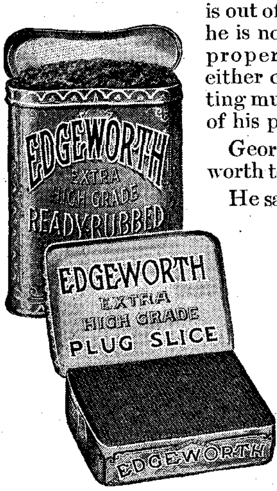

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What the Other Girl Thought.—"Why, Helen, I think eleven proposals in one week is positively immodest."—*Life.*

He Saw Her There.—HE—"Haven't I seen you somewhere some time?"

SHE—"Quite likely. I was there."—*New York Sun.*

Sundayism.—MOTHER—"Marjory, you shouldn't use slang so freely."

MARJORY—"Yes, I suppose it is sacrilegious."—*The Lamb.*

It Was Some Storm.—We had the hardest storm Friday that ever has been here. It blew down trees that were never blown down before.—*Greencastle Banner.*

Change

Ruth is an alchemist I know,
And so I'll have to drop her,
For every time I'm out with her
My silver turns to copper.
—*Widow.*

Nomadic.—"Does your family have any trouble with servants?"

"No," replied Mr. Crosslots; "I don't believe any of them stay around the place long enough to become really troublesome."—*Washington Star.*

A Prospective Mortgage.—"We deny ourselves much. I am saving to build a house."

"Is your wife cheerful about it?"

"Oh, yes. She thinks we're saving for an automobile."—*The Lamb.*

Might Start Trouble.—"Do you think your townspeople will give you any banquets?"

"Not if I can head 'em off," replied Senator Sorghum. "I don't want to get with a crowd and sit right down in front of a reminder of the high-cost-of-living problem."—*Washington Star.*

Joyful Job.—The lady bank-clerk had completed her first week, and a friend asked her how she liked the work. "Oh, it's beautiful!" said the girl. "I'm at a branch where nearly all the people we know have accounts, and it's so nice to see how little money some of your friends have in the bank!"—*Manchester Guardian.*

Had His Game Trapt.—A young Swede appeared at the county judge's office and asked for a license.

"What kind of a license?" asked the judge. "A hunting license?"

"No," was the answer. "Aye tank aye bane hunting long enough. Aye want marriage license."—*Freeman's Journal.*

Time to Revive It.—Way back yonder it was customary for subscriptions to be paid in chickens, eggs, hams, wood, wool, apples, sweet potatoes, butter, or any other article raised on the farm. The plan worked all right in the days of long ago, and it looks like it is going to become popular with the rural press again. It is a good sign when a man wants his weekly paper bad enough to be willing to bring in a bag of sweet potatoes, goobers, or other things with which to reimburse the editor.—*Montgomery Journal.*

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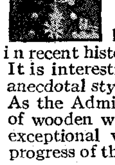

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—*Macon Telegraph.*

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NED—"But you got a check, didn't you?"

TED—"Yes, but to get off I had to use up the best excuse I ever had in my life."—*Judge.*

What They Fight For.—"What's the difference between a socialist and a plutocrat?"

"There are many; but the leading one is that the former fights for his principle and the latter for his interest."—*Baltimore American.*

Saving the Youngster.—"Oh, hubby, such an instructive lecture. The gentleman told us that what you eat, you become."

"Huh?"

"What you eat, you become."

"Take that all-day sucker away from Tommy."—*Courier-Journal.*

A Tip and a Bat.—The woman with a baseball-bat advanced ominously. "Are you the teacher that tore Henry's shirt?"

"Yes."

"What did you do it for?"

"Because Henry was naughty and wouldn't behave. To make him listen to me I took him by the collar, and he broke away."

The woman swung the ball bat toward the teacher.

"Next time he don't behave," she said, "you hit him with this."—*Newark News.*

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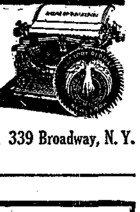

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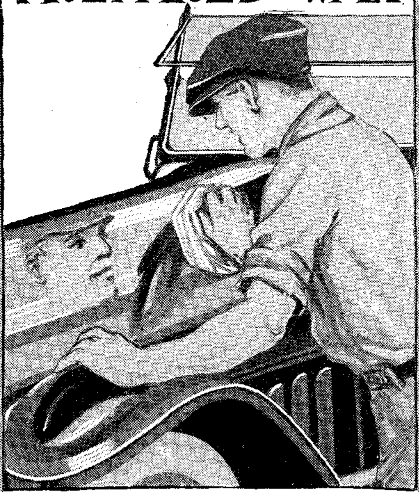

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so that it may be more easily polished. Johnson's Prepared Wax *Liquid* is the same as our Paste Wax except that it is a Liquid.

Johnson's Prepared Wax *Liquid* will prove a joy to the thousands of automobile owners who prefer a Wax polish on their cars but are not inclined to spend the time or effort which Paste Wax requires.

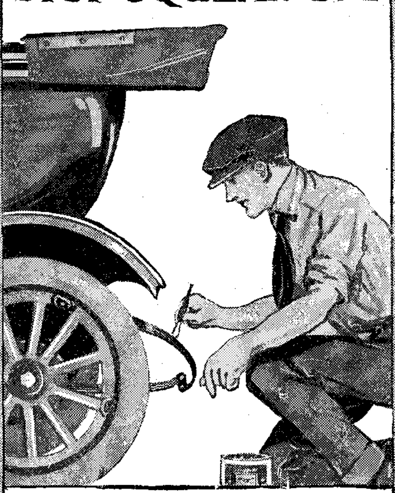
Apply with Cloth, Brush or Spray

Johnson's Prepared Wax *Liquid* is very easy to apply and polish — but little rubbing is necessary. You can go over a good sized car in half-an-hour. It preserves the varnish and protects it from the weather, adding years to its life and beauty. It covers up mars and scratches—prevents checking—sheds water and is ***absolutely dust-proof.***

Quarts	**$1.20**
Pints	**.60**
Half-pints	**.35**

Tell your dealer that Johnson's Prepared Wax is now made in *Liquid* form and insist upon him securing it for you. Write for our folder on Keeping Your Car Young—it is free.

STOP-SQUEAK OIL



Johnson's Stop-Squeak Oil

Has the remarkable property of seeping rapidly between the spring leaves

and to the furthermost wearing points and it there becomes a heavy-bodied lubricant.

The irksome task of jacking up a car, prying apart the spring leaves and lubricating them is forever done away with. You, yourself, can now keep your springs thoroughly lubricated at all times. All you need is Johnson's Stop-Squeak Oil.

Make Your Car Ride Easily

Johnson's Stop-Squeak Oil is a simple remedy for hard riding cars. Instead of bumping over the road, you fairly float along if your springs are lubricated, so you have spring action. Johnson's Stop-Squeak Oil reduces the liability of spring breakage.

For Squeaks of All Kinds

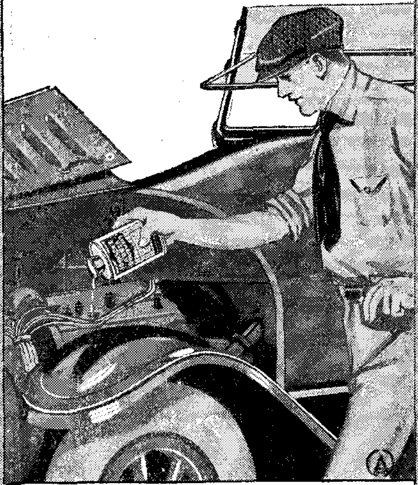
Johnson's Stop-Squeak Oil will remove squeaks of all kinds—in springs, shackle bolts, body, fenders, top, etc. Just locate the squeak and touch it with Johnson's Stop-Squeak Oil.

Quarts	**$ .85**
Pints	**.50**

If your dealer cannot supply you with Johnson's Auto Products, send your order to us—we will prepay the express to all points in the U. S. east of the Rockies.

S. C. Johnson & Son
Dept. LD, Racine, Wis.

CARBON REMOVER



Johnson's Carbon Remover

Cures 80% of Engine Trouble

That knocking in your engine—the difficulty you have climbing hills—poor acceleration—lack of power—pre-ignition—noisy motor, are all caused by carbon.

Put New Life in Your Engine

with Johnson's Carbon Remover and it will run like it did the first 500 miles — quietly and full of "pep". No matter how choked up your motor may be, Johnson's Carbon Remover penetrates and softens the carbon. It then burns and powders and is blown out through the exhaust.

You Can Do It Yourself

Five minutes' time and no labor required. Simply lift the hood and pour an ounce of Johnson's Carbon Remover into each cylinder through the petcocks or spark plug openings. Go to bed—get up in the morning and drive a perfectly clean engine.

Use It Every 1000 Miles

If you will use Johnson's Carbon Remover at regular intervals, giving carbon no chance to accumulate, you will automatically eliminate most valve trouble and your engine will always be at its highest efficiency.

Pints	**$1.00**
Half-pints	**.65**

Write for our folder on Keeping Your Car Young—it is free.

ICY-HOT

Bottles
Carafes
Pitchers
•Jars, Etc.
Keep Contents Cold
72 hours, Hot 24 hours

"Icy-Hots" are the peer of all vacuum bottles. Temperature of contents can not be affected by outside air. Bottles protected against breakage. Absolutely sanitary. Easily taken apart. Easy to clean.

For the Soldier

Give him an "Icy-Hot." It will give him comfort. It may save his life. 600,000 in use in British Army. Soldiers' Icy-Hot Bottle No. 23, Price $2 prepaid.

Special ICY-HOT Lunch Kit

Improved Model No. 381. Light weight, black enamel metal case, leather handle. Complete with No. 43D Bottle having nickel shoulder and drinking cup, $3.00 prepaid.

Ask Your Dealer

Look for the Name "Icy-Hot" on Bottom —Accept No Substitute. Sold by Jewelers, Druggists, Hardware and Sporting Goods Dealers and Department Stores.

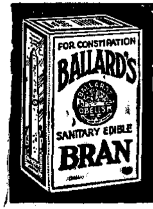
Send Now for our new Catalog No. 25 showing "Icy-Hots" from $1.50 and up.

Icy-Hot Bottle Co.
Cincinnati, Ohio
Dept. D

A Little Book for *Digest* Women

IT tells what a mortgage is, how to buy one which will pay $7 or $7.50 on every $100 each year, and how *Miller Service* is supervising and safeguarding women's interests. This booklet, *A First Mortgage*, is free. Send for it even if you have only $100 to invest.

G. L. MILLER & CO., Trust Co. Building, MIAMI, FLA.



Ballard's Bran
IDEAL DRUGLESS LAXATIVE

At your Grocer's. If he does not have it, send us his name and address with 35c (West of Denver 40c) in stamps for trial package.

BALLARD & BALLARD CO.
Station C Louisville, Ky.

The Purity Cross mark

WHEN you have one of those born-to-the-purple guests, serve—

Purity Cross
Creamed Chicken
a la King

Only 25c & 50c at all fine grocers or send us $1.45 or $2.85 for ½ doz. respective sizes, prepaid if you mention your grocer. In Canada, 35c & 65c; $2.00 & $3.75, ½ doz. Write mentioning him, for booklet "How and When."

Purity Cross, Inc.
Model Kitchen
Route 2 L. D.
Orange, N.J.

CURRENT EVENTS

THE GREAT WAR

AMERICAN OPERATIONS

May 24.—Rear-Admiral William S. Sims, commanding the American naval forces in European waters, is appointed vice-admiral.

The prompt raising of $100,000,000 is necessary to facilitate the work of the American Red Cross, Henry P. Davison, chairman of the organization's war-council, tells representatives from forty cities at a conference in Washington.

May 25.—Admiral Sims reports to Washington that four days before the arrival of the American Fleet in British waters Germany knew of its coming and strewed the entrance to Queenstown Harbor with mines.

May 26.—U. S. Marshal McCarthy, of New York, acting under instructions from Attorney-General Gregory, announces that all enemy aliens will be barred from employment on the city's water-front after June 1.

BRITISH AND FRENCH

May 24.—Captain Delaarge, commanding the American escadrille on the Somme front, is crusht to death beneath his machine, which falls as he is mounting to attack a German.

The sinking of the British transport *Transylvania* by a submarine on May 4, with the loss of 413 lives, is reported from London. The French Ministry of Marine announces that the liner *Sontay* was torpedoed on April 16 and forty-five lives lost.

May 25.—Germans gain a small success, accompanied, however, by heavy losses, in counter-attacks on the French lines on the heights south of Laon, London reports.

Premier Lloyd George announces to the House of Commons that more effective blows have been dealt at the submarines during the past three weeks than during any corresponding period of the war, and pays warm tribute to the assistance rendered by the navy of the United States.

The first American combatant corps goes to the front of the Aisne battlefield. It consists mainly of Cornell undergraduates under Captain E. I. Tinkham and Lieutenant Scully, of Princeton, reports from the French Army Headquarters in France state.

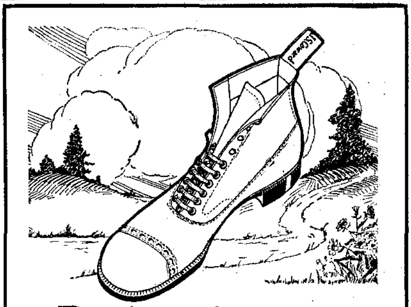
May 26.—Increased activity is reported on the Arras and Aisne battle-fronts, but without any engagement of great magnitude. Movements of the British airmen on the Sensee River indicate an attack in force soon.

May 27.—Forces of the German Crown Prince, after piercing the French line on the summit of Teton, are driven back by a rally of the French infantry which regains all lost ground, London reports.

German air-squadron, numbering 16 planes, sweeps over towns on the English southeast coast. Seventy-six persons are killed by bombs, of whom 26 were women and 23 children. One hundred and seventy-four were wounded, including 43 women and 19 children.

May 30.—A German attack on the French trenches, south of Mont Blond, is repulsed, London announces, the enemy abandoning their dead and wounded in the retreat. Two German airplanes are brought down.

London reports 18 British merchant vessels of more, and one less, than



Back to Nature

The Coward "Nature Tread" Shoe promotes sound, shapely, natural feet by allowing perfect freedom to all foot muscles and exercising the arch.

The Coward Shoe
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

is an invitation to get out in the fresh air and sunshine and walk. If you want REAL comfort and satisfaction try this shoe.

Sold Nowhere Else

James S. Coward
262-274 Greenwich St., N. Y.
(Near Warren Street)
Mail Orders Filled Send for Catalog

JAP ROSE SOAP
LATHERS INSTANTLY

You Don't Wear Your Engagement Ring on Your Right Hand

Then why use carbon paper that is the wrong finish, weight, and manifolding power?

Let us prescribe the Carbon Paper that exactly fits your work—it's FREE

Just tell us what special results you wish to obtain. Also give your dealer's name. Make the usual number of carbon copies. Send us the original together with copies and sheets of carbon paper used, all in place, and we will prescribe the correct degree of ink finish, weight and manifolding power that exactly FITS your needs.

With the prescription we will also send you free a SAMPLE SHEET of the carbon paper you ought to use.

F. S. WEBSTER COMPANY
334 Congress St. Boston, Mass.

1,600 tons sunk by German submarines during the week ending May 30, the lowest number since the week of March 11. Seventeen were unsuccessfully attacked and two fishing-vessels were sunk. Arrivals were 2,719; sailings, 2,768.

ITALIAN DRIVE

May 24.—The Italian forces on the Carso Plateau take 9,000 prisoners in their drive toward Trieste. Previous Italian assaults on the Austrian trenches had resulted in the capture of 7,000 of the enemy, London reports.

May 25.—Italian troops push forward their line more than a mile on a six-mile front on the Carso Plateau, London reports. In the ten-day offensive they have taken 18,000 Austrian prisoners, including many officers.

May 26.—Italians storm the Austrians' second line of defense, and hold the Carso Plateau to the north against violent counter-attacks. Austrian prisoners taken in this offensive number 3,500.

May 27.—Italians push on toward Trieste, capturing strong positions from which the investment of Duino may begin.

May 28.—Italians push on toward Duino, crossing the Timavo.

May 29.—The Italian drive toward Trieste continues successfully, according to London advices. Since May 14 more than 23,000 Austrian prisoners and 36 guns have been captured.

RUSSIA

May 27.—Petrograd reports that the Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates now approves the Provisional Government.

May 28.—Because of the enormous demands of workingmen, Minister of Finance Shingaroff declares that Russia is facing economic ruin.

May 30.—Guarded statements from the Austrian and German War Offices indicate that Russia may soon launch a big offensive, London reports.

A delayed dispatch from Odessa to the New York *Times* states that there is much unrest among the peasantry in Russia, and that everywhere the communal authorities are taking over land, in many cases without compensation, the proprietors' horses, plows, and seed also being confiscated.

BRAZIL

May 27.—The Brazilian Committee on Foreign Relations recommends to Congress the cancelation of the decree of April 25, declaring the neutrality of Brazil, and President Braz urges the utilization of the German vessels interned in Brazilian seaports.

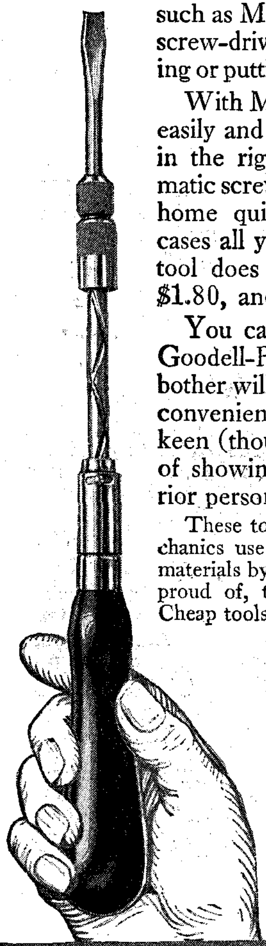
By a vote of 136 to 3, Brazil passes to the first reading a bill revoking the country's neutrality in the war between Germany and the United States.

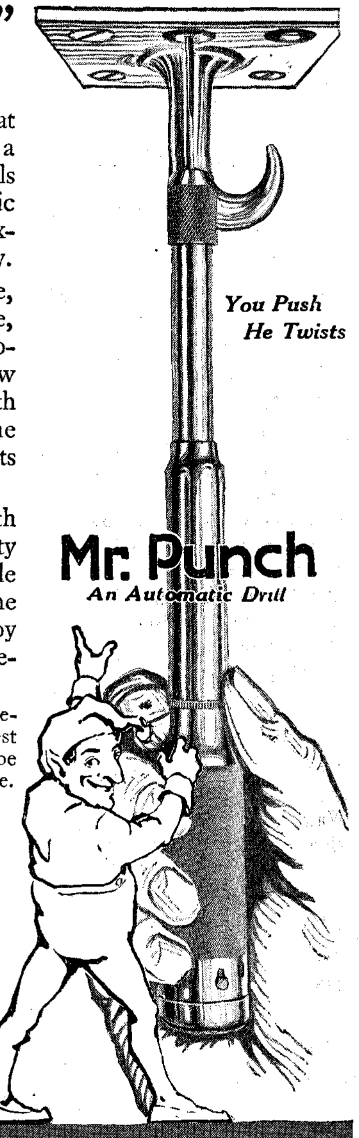
DOMESTIC

May 24.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, declines to send delegates to the Stockholm trade-union conference to discuss peace.

The Federal Grand Jury in Boston finds indictments against eighty-eight corporations and individuals for conspiring to monopolize interstate commerce in onions.

In a farewell address to the American people, Foreign Secretary Balfour expresses warm thanks for the sympathy





"Well Begun Is Half Done"

If you have the right tools for that home repair job you have made a good beginning. A few good tools such as Mr. Punch and the automatic screw-driver make those tasks of fixing or putting up things go very easily.

With Mr. Punch you make a hole, easily and exactly, of the right size, in the right place. With the automatic screw-driver you send the screw home quickly and easily. In both cases all you have to do is push; the tool does the rest. Each tool costs $1.80, and each is worth its price.

You can do very good work with Goodell-Pratt tools; many a petty bother will be remedied, many a little convenience put in; and there is the keen (though possibly concealed) joy of showing one's wife what a superior person one is.

These tools are of the quality good mechanics use; they are made of the finest materials by skilled workmen—tools to be proud of, tools that give lasting service. Cheap tools are no use at any price.

Send for Booklet
"The House That Jack Fixed"

It will give you some new ideas on the uses and economy of good tools.

GOODELL-PRATT COMPANY
Toolsmiths
Greenfield, Mass.

GOODELL-PRATT
1500 GOOD TOOLS

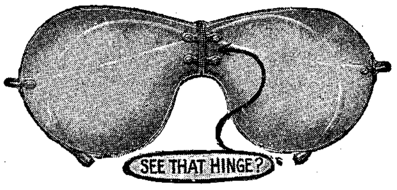
"MY FEET!
"What is wrong with them? Something awful—*surely!* My shoes are agony. I can't bear to walk."

Here's the sad climax of a foot-tragedy that occurs wherever people wear heeled shoes.

It's not the end, however. The wonderful new FOOT BALANCE relieves weak, falling arches and restores them painlessly and permanently to good health.

Ask for Free Book
WALTER F. JORDAN & CO.
120-S Boylston St., Boston

TOLSTOY'S ESSAYS AND LETTERS. Containing new translations by AYLMER MAUDE. 12mo, cloth, 372 pages, $1.00. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York.


SEE THAT HINGE?

THE AUTOGLAS
(PATENTED MAY 2, 1911)

Is the most comfortable goggle and the most efficient eye protector made.

Fitting closely the contour of the face, it excludes all wind, dust and flying particles.

It is perfectly ventilated.

Procurable from all opticians, motor supply and sporting goods dealers, or we will send you address of your nearest dealer.

F. A. HARDY & CO.
Dept. E. Box 804 Chicago, Ill.

Keeps your Motor free from Carbon

THE WEGMANN AUTOMATIC DECARBONIZER will remove every trace of carbon from your motor, no matter how choked up it may be, and absolutely prevent any further carbon from accumulating. It is an automatic device, *attached to intake manifold and to water supply pipe or water jacket,* which injects a fine spray of steam into combustion chambers with mixture from carburetor. This principle of steam scavenging is well known and is used in all Diesel and Semi-Diesel type motors. *Its application to the* automobile motor is now made possible by this ingenious, automatic device. The

WEGMANN AUTOMATIC DECARBONIZER

not only acts as a permanent carbon remover and preventor, but causes a more perfect combustion, which adds 10% to 20% more power, and cuts down the gasoline and lubricating oil consumption. It is easily attached, simply adjusted by needle-valve and fed by automatic ball check-valve which ***closes when motor stops and opens in relation to speed of motor.***

Price, complete, ready to install, $5
(Guaranteed For Life.)

SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY OFFER

The Wegmann Automatic Decarbonizer is really a self-demonstrator, and in order to create a quick demand we will, for a short time, accept a limited number of mail orders direct from car owners, at the above price, postpaid, with the understanding that if Decarbonizer is not satisfactory after 30 days actual trial it may be returned and money refunded.
FILL OUT AND MAIL COUPON BELOW.

Dealers Wanted Everywhere

Manufacturers Distributing Co.
400 Fullerton Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

MANUFACTURERS DISTRIBUTING CO.
400 Fullerton Bldg., ST. LOUIS, MO.

You may send me by Parcels Post one Wegmann Decarbonizer, for which I enclose $5, with the understanding that if it is not satisfactory after 30 days test I may return it and receive my money back as offered to "Literary Digest" readers.

NAME..

ADDRESS...

(6-17)

ADVANCEMENT IN LIFE

depends largely upon yourself. **Self-Culture,** by Professor John Stuart Blackie, will give you just the help you need in *your intellectual, physical, and moral development. 12mo,* Cloth. 75 cents; by mail 83 cents.
Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York

Next to Patriotism Our Greatest Present Need is—Thrift

THAT is the opinion of Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank, the largest financial institution in the country. *His* views are shared by many other financial leaders who believe that the funds to finance our share of this war for the freedom of the world must come from *current savings.*

It was a realization of this fact that led the Government to sell the **Liberty Loan Bonds** on the instalment plan, payments extending over a period of three months. The ideal way to buy your **Liberty Loan Bond** is to pay for it with what you can save out of your current income.

It is genuine patriotism to save in this way and for *such a purpose. If you want practical hints on how* to save in war time, secure a copy of **"The Book of Thrift,"** by T. D. MacGregor, a big 350-page volume which is a veritable encyclopedia of ideas, plans, and suggestions which have been used successfully by thousands who have gotten ahead financially through their own efforts. Its twenty chapters contain many helpful hints on garden and household economy. Every member of your family will profit now by reading this inspiring and timely book.

12mo, illustrated, 350 pp., $1.00; by mail $1.12.
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, NEW YORK

with which the British War-Mission has been received in this country, and praises the "remarkable" work accomplished by the United States in the past forty days, since entering the war.

May 25.—One thousand leading steel-manufacturers pledge all the needed material to Major-General Goethals to build steel ships to feed the Allies, after he declares the plan to build wooden ships impractical. General Goethals said that with the help of the steel men he would undertake to construct 3,000,000 tons of shipping in eighteen months.

With the joint war-plan completed, Foreign Secretary Balfour and the British Mission depart for Canada.

May 25.—At a meeting in Washington of the editors of the technical and trade publications of the country, Herbert C. Hoover outlines the food situation and says that the country faces a war that will probably last for from two to five years. In stating the purpose of the United States in entering the war Secretary Lane declares that the resources of the Allies are nearly exhausted, and that permanent peace can only be established through the superior power of the United States.

President Wilson designates the week of June 18 to 25 as Red Cross Week, when all are called upon to give generously in aid of the work of national need.

A tornado wipes out the village of Andale, Kansas. The estimated dead are twenty-four to thirty.

May 26.—More than one hundred are killed in a tornado in Illinois. The town of Mattoon is the heaviest sufferer, seventy-three being killed there.

The Rockefeller Foundation places the services of its International Health Board at the disposal of France to fight the spread of tuberculosis in that country. An initial appropriation of $100,000 is made for the campaign.

May 27.—Tornadoes sweep through parts of Tennessee, Arkansas, Kentucky, Alabama, and southern Illinois. One hundred and seventy persons are reported to have been killed and more than a thousand injured.

Slackers in New York and Philadelphia are reported as trying to join the Society of Friends to escape military service.

May 28.—Many arrests are made in the South and West to thwart an organized plot to fight the selective draft.

Provost Marshal-General Crowder announces that all men between twenty-one and thirty, whether married or single, must register on June 5. Claims for exemption will be decided afterward.

John D. Rockefeller adds another $5,000,000 to his Liberty Bond subscriptions, bringing the total up to $15,000,000. He will continue to place subscriptions in like amounts until the total reaches $50,000,000, and says he stands ready to take $100,000,000 if the country needs it.

The House passes the Food Census Bill with an amendment by Miss Jeannette Rankin providing for the employment of women in gathering information. Her speech was the first ever made on the floor of the House by a woman during a legislative session.

The disagreement between Major-General Goethals and Chairman Denman, of the Shipping Board, over wooden ships is amicably settled. The Army and Navy Deficiency Bill, carrying $750,000,000 for the construction of wooden and steel ships, passes the House, and

Don't Bathe In Dirty Water

Your bath water begins taking impurities off the body INSTANTLY. In TEN SECONDS it is unfit for bathing. In one minute it is positively filthy, and after your bath, you wouldn't even THINK of getting back into it. Tub bathing is UNCLEAN—DANGEROUS—A MENACE!

Our FREE BOOKLET, "A Knickerbocker Bath," *tells you how to* bathe, how to avoid bath tub filth.

KNICKERBOCKER
Bath Spray-Brush

A Quick Shower, Shampoo, Massage, Rub-Down — with clean flowing water—*all in one*

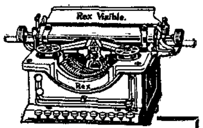
Makes you feel good all over. Stimulates circulation; invigorates. Fine for children—EVERYBODY likes it. Fits hand—flexible to body. Special Shampoo Brush and Needle Spray included with $6 De Luxe Set. Other styles $1.75 and $3.50. ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED. Sold everywhere. *Write for free booklet* RIGHT NOW—before you turn the page.

KNICKERBOCKER MFG. CO.
215 W. Schiller St. Chicago, Ill.

NOW $2.00

$2 down brings brand new Rex (*10 years' guarantee*) built because world's greatest merchandise house wanted a better machine. Typewriter prices smashed! **Write for Free Catalogue.** *A revelation!*

Rex Typewriter Co., Dept. A 240, Steger Bldg., Chicago



FOR MEN OF BRAINS
Cortez CIGARS
-MADE AT KEY WEST-

PATENTS Write for How To Obtain a Patent, List of Patent Buyers and Inventions Wanted. $1,000,000 in prizes offered for inventions. Send sketch for free opinion as to patentability. Our four books sent free. **VICTOR J. EVANS & CO., 759 Ninth, Washington, D. C.**

LEARN HOW TO SWIM

Swimming Scientifically Taught, by Professor Frank Eugen Dalton, the noted expert, teaches you all the principal strokes, how to float, dive, etc. Get it to-day and double your summer enjoyment. *12mo, cloth. Illustrated. By mail, $1.35.* FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354 4th Ave., N.Y.

Lift Corns out with Fingers

A few drops of Freezone applied directly upon a tender, aching corn stops the soreness at once and soon the entire corn or callus loosens and can be lifted off with the fingers without even a twinge of pain.

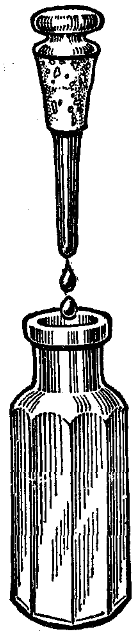
Freezone

Removes hard corns, soft corns, also corns between the toes and hardened calluses. Does not irritate or inflame the surrounding skin or tissue. You feel no pain when applying it or afterward.

Women! Keep a small bottle of Freezone on your dresser and never let a corn ache twice.

Small bottles can be had at any drug store in the U. S. or Canada

THE EDWARD WESLEY CO. Cincinnati, Ohio



contracts for twenty wooden craft and six steel barges are signed.

Advices from the South state that eight States were swept by the recent tornadoes with a total of 280 dead and 1,247 injured. The property loss will reach into millions.

May 29.—Denounced by the press, Mayor Thompson, of Chicago, gives a belated permission to salesmen for the Liberty Loan bonds to canvass the City Hall. He is charged by the newspapers with having gone out of his way since the beginning of the war to interfere with the plans of the Federal Government and to embarrass the patriotic citizens of the city.

The Department of Commerce announces that the export trade of the United States for the twelve months ending on April 30, 1917, amounted to $6,060,000,000.

A "round robin," with thirty signatures, protesting against the physical conditions on the hospital-ship *Solace* is read to the Senate by Senator Calder.

The Naval Board of Investigation declares that defective ammunition was not the cause of the accident on the *Mongolia*. However, all metal mouth-cups will be removed from shells and be replaced by wooden disks, Secretary Daniels announces.

Attorney-General Gregory instructs all United States attorneys and marshals throughout the country to arrest and prosecute all persons responsible for agitation against registration of men subject to selective draft.

Herbert C. Hoover, who is named as the head of the proposed Food Commission, Washington reports, will undertake to reduce prices by cutting down the margin between producer and consumer through a system of executives under the central administration.

News of the safety of Donald MacMillan and his party, who went to the arctic nearly four years ago to explore Crocker Land, is received by the American Museum of Natural History in New York.

In connection with charges of unfit conditions on the hospital ship *Solace*, Secretary Daniels admits that naval hospital facilities are inadequate.

FOREIGN

May 24.—Mr. Viviani and Marshal Joffre reach Paris and are enthusiastically received by enormous crowds.

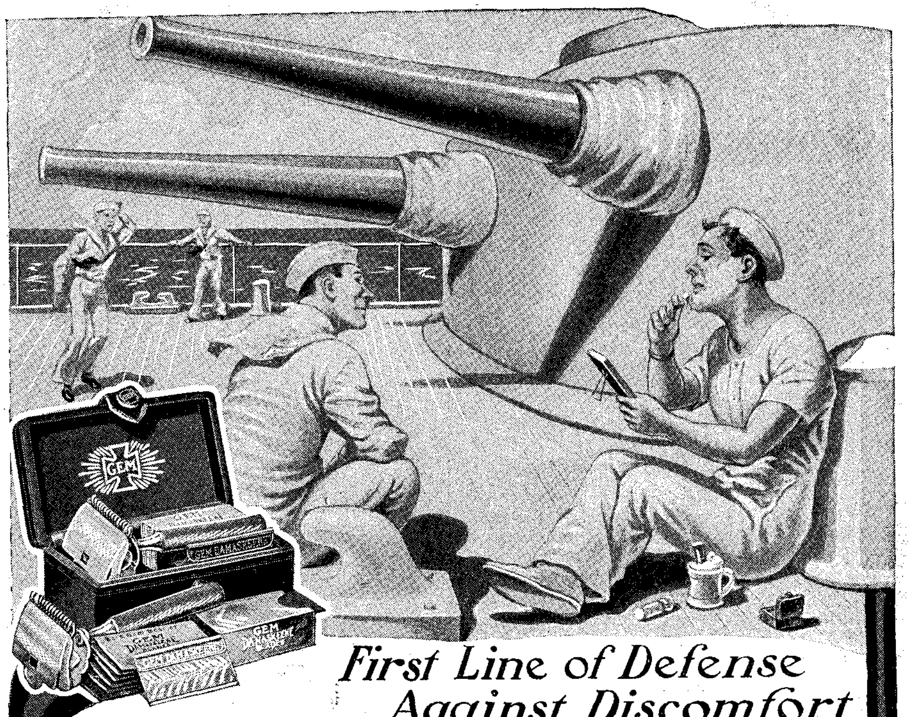
May 25.—Four thousand bank clerks, mostly women, meet to plan a campaign for higher wages, Paris reports.

May 27.—A serious crisis in the relations of Germany and Austria-Hungary is reported from London. Following the resignation of Count Tisza, Hungarian Premier, Budapest announces that Baron Burian, Austro-Hungarian Minister of Finance, also intends to resign.

German sociologists are disturbed over the falling off of the birth-rate due to the war. Statistics of the Imperial Health Bureau show a decrease of 38.3 per cent. in cities of more than 200,000 population, as compared to the number of children born in 1914.

Not the Same.—" I suppose," said the facetious stranger watching a workman spread a carpet from the church door to the curb, " that's the road to heaven you are fixing there? "

" No," replied the man, " this is merely a bridal path."—*Boston Transcript.*



First Line of Defense Against Discomfort

Be prepared with a **Gem Damaskeene Razor.** Guard against discomfort and delay. The **Gem** makes shaving just what you want it to be, wherever you are—at home or in active service—like a twelve inch gun, it is perfect in construction and works with the same smoothness, accuracy and precision. "*The Best Safety*"—the universal testimony of the rank and file of men the world over.

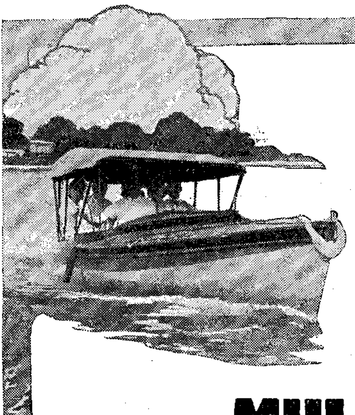
$1.00 Outfit includes razor complete, with seven **Gem Damaskeene Blades,** shaving and stropping handle, in handsome case.

Separate Set Gem Blades—7 for 35c.

Dealers Everywhere

GEM CUTLERY CO., Inc., NEW YORK
Canadian Branch: 591 St. Catherine Street, W., Montreal

GEM
GEM DAMASKEENE BLADES
RAZOR



LOOK NO FURTHER FOR THAT BOAT

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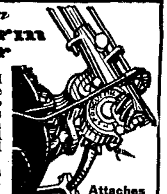
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INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

CURRENT SAVINGS AND THE LIBERTY LOAN

WHAT he called "a straight talk about this financial, this colossal financial, operation that we are facing," was made at Albany last month by Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank. He began by noting that the American public had been "a good deal dazed by the size of this loan." In fact, the authorization of a $7,000,000,000 credit was "something of a shock to the country." One way to realize what such a sum means was to consider that all the stocks listed on the Stock Exchange "are less than twice that amount"; that all the stocks of all the railroad companies in the country aggregate only $8,700,000,000, and that all the bonds of all the railroads in the country are little more than that figure. And yet that huge total must be raised this year. After the first instalment of $2,000,000,000 shall have been raised there will be other loans to take up. While the loan in total is incomprehensively large, "so is the country, so are our resources." National-bank deposits in this country have increased in ten months $2,000,000,000, or enough to take up that part of the issue now being offered. In total, the resources of the banks in this country are about $35,000,000,000. Huge as this loan therefore is, it is not so large when you measure it by some of the other totals of the country. Our national wealth is now about $220,000,000,000, from which it appears that if the people subscribed only 5% of their wealth they would "oversubscribe this issue about six times." In the Civil War days, with bank-resources one-twentieth of what they are now, the country raised $3,000,000,000, which shows clearly that we are not now "facing an impossible proposition."

Nevertheless, Mr. Vanderlip assured his auditors that we were "confronted by a serious proposition—we are up against the necessity, the very great necessity, of doing this thing." Tremendously rich as we are, our wealth being about $220,000,000,000, this wealth is in farms, railroads, factories, and instruments of production. And "you can not subscribe a railroad to a loan; you can't subscribe a factory." Fresh capital must be obtained for taking up this loan. A war is "the current effort of a nation; nothing that has been done in the past can fight it"; and so it must be fought out of the current savings of the nation, since all the savings of the past have been invested. Savings of the past have been invested in fixt forms of capital; they are in railroads, farms, and factories. Money that is now to be raised for war in consequence "must come from the savings of the future, not the savings of the past."

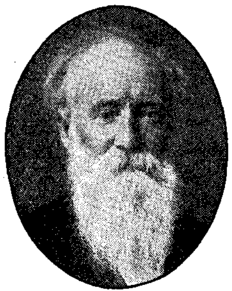
Mr. Vanderlip saw no reason for regarding investment in this loan as in the nature of a patriotic sacrifice. The public are "offered a bond which is beyond question the finest piece of paper in the world." While the rate—3½ per cent.—looks low, "there are perquisites attached to that bond." Its income is free from taxation and, if war goes on for a good while, the chances are good that the rate will be more. No one is "going to be penalized by being a subscriber to the first loan." Whenever a subsequent loan comes out at a higher rate, first subscribers are going to be in just as good condition as tardy subscribers. No one can doubt that when the war is over and pressure is off the market for Government loans "there will be a rise in the value of Government bonds." Bonds bought now and bearing 3½ per cent. "have a practical guaranty of parity, that is to say, if events go so that the Government can't raise money at 3½ per cent. these bonds will be convertible into the higher rate, and the minute the war is over your bond at par will command a premium." He could not think of a situation that would not find these bonds "bearing a premium on their issue price after the war is over." *The Investment Weekly* (formerly *Moody's Magazine*) has said on this point:

> "It is a sort of Government-guaranteed speculation. If exhaustion of capital compels higher interest-rates, the rate on this loan will rise with them. That practically guarantees the present bonds against a decline in price—and they have a splendid prospect for an advance after the war is over. United States Government credit has generally been on a basis of 3 per cent. or lower, which would mean 117 for a 3½ per cent. bond, 133 for a 4 per cent. bond, and 150 for a 4½ per cent. bond. If the Government has to issue bonds at 4 per cent. before the war is over—which is likely—the present 3½s will be converted into 4s, and if the Government's credit after the war returns to a 3 per cent. basis, the Liberty Loan will sell at 133. And, so far as can be judged now, this looks like the most probable outcome. A speculation which is practically guaranteed against decline by the United States Government and yet has a strong probability of appreciating one-third in price is certainly very attractive. Other securities might rise even more, possibly, but they lack the Government's guaranty against declines."

Mr. Vanderlip believes that this loan and others which this country may make are "going to mean something besides patriotism in America." They are going to bring a new element into American life, an element of economy. We "have got to have it," said he, "just as certainly as we have got to have this expansion of credit to make this loan a success, because the banks must be paid from future income and there must be economy to permit that being done." We shall find it impossible to "give the Government seven billion dollars or any other number of billion dollars of purchasing power and expect to have just as much purchasing power ourselves." To do that "would be a miracle of loaves and fishes that we can't work out." People must economize, must see that what they spend they spend for necessities and not for luxuries.

But there will be "gains for all our losses." If we loan three billion dollars to the Allies our international trade conditions are going to be improved, to be very greatly increased. All the energies spent on the war will not be wasted. There will be "new processes evolved, there will be new lessons learned in speeding up industry that will prove of great value." He recalled that Huxley once said that all the costs of the Franco-Prussian War to France and the whole indemnity "were made up by the

How to Become a Master of English



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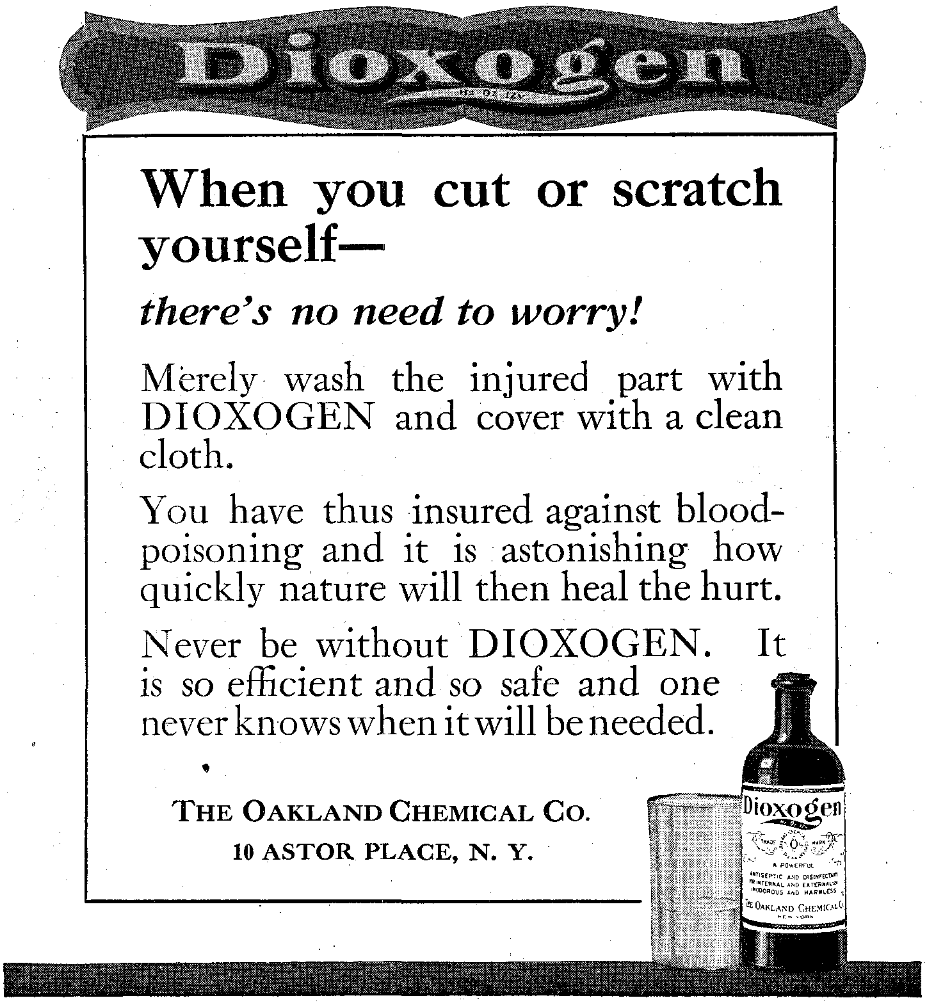

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discoveries of Louis Pasteur and their effect on the industries and life of France." If only we can get a considerable number of ten million people that might subscribe to contract the habit of thrift, "we will have made great progress." For the success of this loan, a successful prosecution of the war, and the making of the sacrifice "will bring to us a victory which will be greater than anything we can get from Germany—a moral victory within ourselves." Having grown luxurious and careless, we have "needed this great moral awakening."

Mr. Vanderlip made an impressive reference to our natural wealth, but few people have ever realized how tremendous it has become. A statement recently put out by the Mechanics and Metals National Bank, of New York, set forth that while this wealth, measured in terms of money, "is roughly $250,000,000,000," one can better appreciate what the figures mean when it is remembered that this sum is "more than double the wealth of any other single nation; indeed, it exceeds the combined wealth of the world's three other greatest Powers—the British and German empires, and the French republic." Our wealth is "three times the wealth of Germany, four times the wealth of Russia," and more than the wealth of all Continental Europe outside of Germany. It is one-third of the reckoned wealth of the world. In the Civil War, 1861–65, the sum total of the nation's material resources was approximately one-tenth of what it is at the present time. At the time of the Spanish-American War, in 1898, it was one-third. The wealth of the United Kingdom required a century to increase sixfold; so also did the wealth of France. The wealth of the German Empire increased sixfold in eighty years, but the wealth factor in the United States has increased sixfold in forty years, and is now more than $2,400 per capita. Half a century ago it was $750 per capita.

MILLIONS GOING INTO NEW SHIP-BUILDING FIRMS

Since the break in our relations with Germany, $73,000,000 of capital stock has been authorized in this country for ship-building operations—a greater amount than for the entire year 1916. War-losses, the submarine menace, and Government activities have led to this unprecedented formation of new corporations in this line of business. Since the war began the total of new capital invested has been $184,642,000. As a writer in *The Journal of Commerce* remarks: "Ruthless destruction of merchant shipping by German submarines and the certainty that all ships built in the near future will be taken at high prices" have been powerful incentives to the making of these investments. The effect which the *U*-boat situation had upon the formation of new companies in three months (February, March, and April) was shown in a comparison of the capital stock authorized as against the amounts for the two preceding months:

December, 1916	$7,350,000
January, 1917	2,475,000
February, 1917	30,525,000
March, 1917	13,225,000
April, 1917	29,445,000

The writer called attention to the fact here disclosed, that during December and January, when the various peace-moves were under way and there was apparently a good prospect that the world's shipping would be released for normal trade, new incorporations "dropt to comparatively low levels." In February, however, following the German proclamation and the consequent break in diplomatic relations, the total capital reached "the new high record of $30,525,000." In March, as war had not resulted and Congress was not in session, there was a drop to $13,225,000, but this "was succeeded by a rush of incorporations in April, the first month of actual war, that closely approached the high record established in February." Other points in the article are as follows:

"Creation of new companies during the entire war has been at an abnormal pace. Fabulous prices paid for tonnage, and the fact that ships could frequently pay for their cost from the proceeds of one voyage, have resulted in one of the most remarkable ship-building periods in the history of the country. Not only have existing shipyards been employed to capacity, but new concerns have been formed on an increasingly large scale. A comparison of figures on incorporation for the war shows the effect of the submarine warfare.

Capital Authorized

Five months, 1914	$1,844,000
Year 1915	37,662,000
Year 1916	69,466,000
Four months, 1917	75,670,000
Total	$184,642,000

"The capital in 1917 has been more than $6,000,000 in excess of the 1916 total, and has been more than twice that of the entire year of 1915. As yet there is no slackening apparent in the formation of new companies. According to all present indications, the year 1917 will be unsurpassed by any previous twelve months in the output of ships in the United States and in the amount of capital invested in shipping enterprises.

"The following table shows the total capital authorized in the incorporation of new shipping companies, by months, since the beginning of the war. The list includes concerns of more than $50,000 capital for the operation, construction, salvage, and repair of ships, and also new financing involved in the expansion of existing companies:

1917	
January	$2,475,000
February	30,525,000
March	13,225,000
April	29,445,000
Total	$75,670,000

1916		*1916*	
January	$4,850,000	July	$1,425,000
February	5,525,000	August	8,925,000
March	12,155,000	September	1,325,000
April	4,234,000	October	6,815,000
May	2,725,000	November	8,357,000
June	5,780,000	December	7,350,000
Total			$69,466,000

1915		*1915*	
January	$1,975,000	July	$10,450,000
February	803,000	August	4,530,000
March	825,000	September	2,919,000
April	1,485,000	October	2,005,000
May	4,845,000	November	5,900,000
June	350,000	December	1,575,000
Total			$37,662,000

1914		*1914*	
August	$1,125,000	November	$100,000
September	519,000	December	100,000
Total			$1,844,000
Total since opening of war			$184,642,000

"The plan of the Government to build 1,000 wooden ships as a means of combating the submarine menace is expected to cause further activity in shipyards.

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when all the lights in the house go out

when the wrong medicine bottle may mean a tragedy

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Within the last week steps have been taken to lay down new sites, employ labor, and gather material for a great ship-building campaign. Many of the new concerns are undoubtedly started in the hope of obtaining Government orders. Many companies have been formed in the last two years with an authorized capital stock of less than $50,000 each, and these have not been included in the totals compiled by this journal. A considerable number of these corporations have been unstable enterprises founded upon uncertain prospects, but a large proportion also have been developed into paying companies.

"The largest ship company organized in April was the New London Ship-building Corporation, of Delaware, with an authorized capital of $10,000,000. The Downey Ship-building Corp., of Delaware, was formed with $5,000,000 capital. Other important concerns were the United States Maritime Corp., Delaware, $2,500,000, and the Mexican Gulf Steamship Co., Delaware, $2,000,000."

Already the Delaware River at and below Philadelphia has become one of the world's greatest ship-building centers. Gloucester, Chester, Wilmington, and other towns on the river have developed an industry unprecedented in the history of the country. Two hundred or more ships, both for war and for our merchant marine, are under construction. Their total value is estimated at close to $200,000,000 and the total tonnage to over a million. Approximately 20,000 men are employed. The industry, reflected in all allied branches of the trade, such as the steel and metal industries, has not, however, reached its height. It has been predicted that when the war is over builders will be deluged with orders for vessels of all descriptions, both for this country and for foreign nations. Present contracts for war-ships alone total close to $65,000,000. The Cramp firm has twenty-one vessels under construction. Eight are torpedo-boat destroyers, two scout cruisers, and six merchant vessels of 10,000 tons each.

SOME WELL-PROTECTED PREFERRED STOCKS

That there are many preferred stocks of the investment class that should be in a position to continue to pay regular dividends, whatever may happen in the matter of war-taxation, is an opinion exprest in *The Financial World* by W. M. Evans. Sales there will be, and, in consequence, perhaps lower prices, but their dividends seem secure. Mr. Evans presents a list of representative industrial and public-utility preferred stocks, both listed and unlisted, with present prices, high for 1916 and 1917, dividend rate and yield, and the percentage of earnings, as per their last annual reports, applicable to payment of regular annual dividends. In no case is the percentage of earnings applicable to dividends less than twice the amount required. Even should the Government be authorized to take a 16 per cent. excess-profits tax, there would be for these stocks an ample margin over the amount required. In many instances the equity in earnings for the preferred "is so ample that a much heavier tax should not endanger dividends in the least." The list follows:

LISTED

Preferred Stock	*Recent Price*	*High, 1917*	*High, 1916*	*Div. Rate*	*Aprx. Yield*	*Aprx. P.C. Earned*
Amer. Ag. Chemical.	101	103½	103¼	6	5.94	19
Amer. Beet Sugar...	95	98	102	6	5.31	63
Amer. Can..........	105	110⅝	115⅜	7	6.66	19
Amer. Cotton Oil...	95	101½	102	6	5.31	19
Amer. Locomotive..	102½	106⅞	109	7	6.82	14
Amer. Smelt. & Ref.	112	117⅛	118⅛	7	6.25	39
Amer. Sugar Ref....	116½	121½	123½	7	6.00	18
Amer. Tobacco.....	101½	109¾	113	6	5.91	23
Atl., Gulf & W.I.S.S.	61	66	73¾	5	8.19	54
Barrett Co.........	108½	108⅞	..	7	6.45	34
Bethlehem Steel....	121½	135	186	7	5.76	292
Central Leather....	110	115⅞	117½	7	6.36	46
General Chemical...	111½	113	117	6	5.38	79
Gulf States Steel, 1st	108½	109	130	7	6.45	127
Int. Harv. of N. J...	115	121	122	7	6.08	28
National Biscuit....	118	127	129⅝	7	5.93	18
Montana Power....	116¼	117½	117¼	7	6.02	31
Pressed Steel Car...	102	107	108	7	6.86	22
Railway Steel Spring	97½	101	103¼	7	7.17	27
Rep. Iron & Steel...	102¼	105¾	117	7	6.85	59
Studebaker........	104	110½	114	7	6.73	78
U. S. Steel.........	118⅜	121¼	123	7	5.90	75
*Westingh.El.&Mfg.	66	70⅛	79	7	5.30	241

UNLISTED

Preferred Stock	*Recent Price*	*High, 1917*	*High, 1916*	*Div. Rate*	*Aprx. Yield*	*Aprx. P.C. Earned*
*Amer. Gas & El...	50	52	52	6	6.00	25
Amer. Light & Trac.	112	114	115	6	5.35	39
Amer. Pr. & Light..	90	93	89	6	6.66	20
Amer. Public Util...	68	74	79	6	8.82	22
Amer. Typefounders.	89	93	96½	7	7.86	15
*Bliss (E. W.) Co...	75	81	85	8	5.33	845
Borden's Cond. Milk	102¾	108	112½	6	5.83	†
Childs Co..........	96	101	99	7	7.29	24
Cities Service......	86	99	95	6	6.97	16
Com. Pr., Ry. & Lt.	75	86	89	6	8.00	14
Dodge Mfg.........	101¼	101¼	100	7	6.91	39
Hercules Powder....	118	120	120	7	5.93	304
Niles-Bement-Pond.	115	115	109	6	5.21	291
North. States Power.	98	101	103	7	7.13	14
Otis Elevator.......	86	92	95½	6	6.97	15
Pac. Gas & Electric.	90	96½	93	6	6.66	17
Reynolds Tobacco..	123	123	124	7	5.69	94
Royal Baking Powd.	101½	104½	107	6	5.91	†

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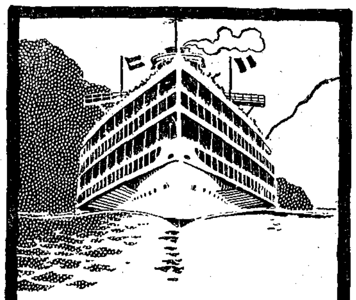
*Par value, $50. †Earnings not available.

Travel and Resort Directory



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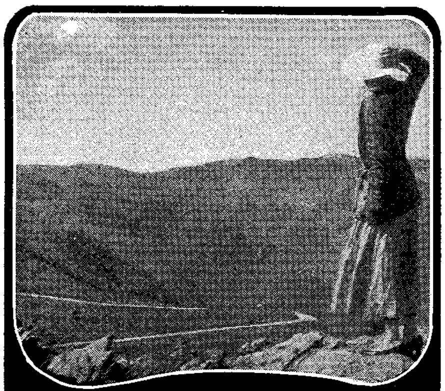

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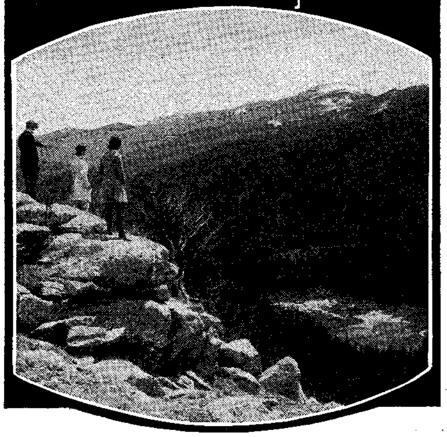

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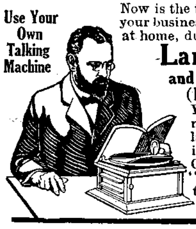

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"A. W. W.," Centerville, Iowa.—"(1) What modern language most closely follows the Latin? (2) What modern language best translates the classic Greek?"

(1) Italian or Roumanian is nearest to Latin. (2) Modern Greek is nearest to Ancient Greek.

"J. W. C.," Berkeley, Cal.—"Who is or was 'Alley Sloper'? I remember seeing a comic weekly magazine published in Ireland called *Alley Sloper's Half-Holiday.*"

"Ally Sloper" was the chief character in "*Ally Sloper's Half-Holiday,*" which was founded in London in 1884, but has been discontinued for many years. "Ally Sloper" was a purely imaginary character, depicted by W. G. Baxter as a grotesque figure with an enormous nose, who met with many strange adventures.

"K. R. V.," Stockton, Cal.—"Where and when did the revolt of 10,000 tribesmen in India against the Government take place?"

The revolt of the tribesmen took place in the Tochi Valley, in northwest India, on March 31, 1915.

"R. P. S.," Pasadena, Cal.—"Please state the correct pronunciation of the word *wind* in poetry or in singing. The commonly accepted rule is to pronounce it *wīnd* (long *i*), but one teacher we have says it should be *wīnd* only when it is necessary to complete a rime with another word, and in other places it should be *wind,* the same as in prose; in other words, that poetic license only permits the change in pronunciation but does not compel it unless necessary. Kindly give your opinion."

In its original pronunciation this word rimed with "mind" and "find." When the short "i" sound ("i" as in "sin") was introduced, it met with so little favor from the literary lights of the day that one of them prepared a squib that quickly became popular—"I have a great mind to find why he pronounces it wĭnd." But the new fashion prevailed and is with us to-day. No other monosyllabic word ending in *-ind* is so pronounced—*bind, find, grind, hind, kind, mind, rind*—all are given the diphthongal sound of "ai" as in "aisle," and in poetry *wind* has this sound. See Vizetelly's "Desk-Book of 25,000 Words Frequently Mispronounced," for further data on the subject.

"W. S.," Mt. Clare, W. Va.—"Is the following sentence from an editorial in *Harper's Weekly* grammatically correct?—'The number *who have been* willing to play anti-American politics has, however, been a surprize.'"

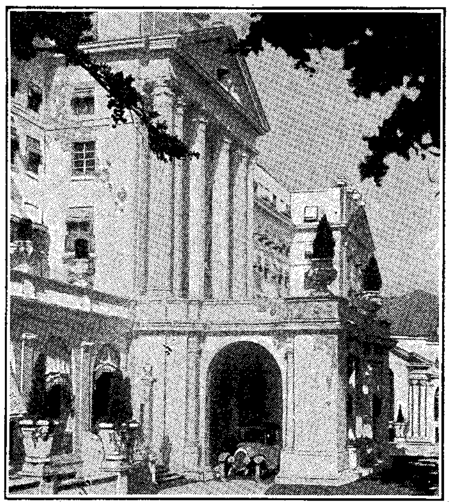
As the emphasis is put on the word *number,* the sentence is good English.

"H. D.," New York, N. Y.—"Kindly give the meaning and significance of the egg and the rabbit in connection with Easter."

The "Catholic Encyclopedia" (Vol. V, p. 227) says: "Because the use of eggs was forbidden during Lent, they were brought to the table on Easter Day, colored red to symbolize the Easter joy. This custom is found not only in the Latin but also in the Oriental Churches. The symbolic meaning of a new creation of mankind by Jesus risen from the dead was probably an invention of later times. The custom may have its origin in paganism, for a great many pagan customs, celebrating the return of spring, gravitated to Easter. The egg is the emblem of the germinating of life of early spring. Easter eggs, the children are told, come from Rome with the bells which on Thursday go to Rome and return Saturday morning. The sponsors in some countries give Easter eggs to their godchildren. . . . The *Easter Rabbit* lays the eggs for which reason they are hidden in a nest or in the garden. The rabbit is a pagan symbol and has always been an emblem of fertility."

"H. T.," Shreveport, La.—"Kindly state if the following is grammatically correct—'Until death us *do* part.'"

"Do" is in the subjunctive mode, an archaic usage after "until." Compare "Ye do show the Lord's death till he come" (1 Corinthians, xi:26).



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